



TIME: 2 HRS

Q1) Read the following passage carefully, and then answer the questions below:

The Value of the Individual

Experts on U.S. culture today often note that most Americans identify themselves as individuals first, and then as members of various groups. In fact, most Americans believe that the freedom to be an individual is their birthright.¹ The U.S. Constitution and legal system both support individual freedom. They protect each person's right to fair and equal treatment at school, at work, and in the community. Discrimination against an individual because of gender, age, race, or religion is illegal.

In U.S. society, even young children learn to be individuals. They make choices and give their opinions almost from the time they begin talking. Adults ask young people to conform to, or follow, certain standards of behavior (being polite, offering to help others), but they also tell them not to give up their individuality just to fit in with, or be a part of, a group.

The power of the individual is a theme² in most U.S. history books. Students learn about men and women who influenced or changed American society for the better. These famous people belonged to a variety of ethnic groups (Native American, African-American, Latino, Asian, Eastern European, etc.). Many of them

came from families without money or power, and they often believed in unpopular ideas. They advocated, or spoke out in support of, basic human rights, and they spoke out against stereotypes. Peter Pitchlynn (advocate for Native American rights), Sojourner Truth (anti-slavery and civil rights activist), Elizabeth Cady Stanton (advocate for women's right to vote), and Cesar Chavez (farm workers' rights advocate) are just a few examples.

From childhood, Americans learn to believe in an ideal³ society where people respect individual differences. This idea, however, often contrasts with the reality. Unfortunately, there are still people who stereotype members of other groups, rather than think of them as individuals. There is still racism (prejudice toward people of color), ageism (prejudice towards older people), and gender discrimination.

Teachers, civil rights workers, and lawyers actively fight against racism, ageism, and sexism. They see them as enemies⁴ of individuality, and they speak out against them—in classrooms, in courtrooms, and anywhere people will listen. Thanks to these advocates, equality remains a powerful principle in U.S. culture. Belief in equality for every individual is a strong weapon⁵ in the fight against discrimination and prejudice in American society.



A) Now, Choose the BEST ANSWER, (A), (B), or (C):

1. "*The Value of the Individual*" means
 - A) The value of the man.
 - B) The value of the people
 - C) The value of the human being.
2. Line 8 - The word "*birthright*" means
 - A) something you have from the moment you are born.
 - B) the right to be the same like others.
 - C) the birth of the idea of freedom.
3. protect each person's right to fair and equal treatment at school, at work, and in the community.
 - A) The US constitution
 - B) Birthright and freedom
 - C) The US constitution and legal system
4. It is to discriminate between people because of gender, age, race, or religion.
 - A) against the law
 - B) not illegal
 - C) acceptable
5. Line 26 - "..., but they also **tell them not to give up their individuality** ..." - means.....
 - A) they also tell them to surrender their individuality.
 - B) they also teach them not to lose their individuality.
 - C) they also ask them not to learn about their individuality.
6. What word would be most suitable to replace the word "*theme*" in Line 31 ?
 - A) book
 - B) subject
 - C) problem
7. Why do students learn about men and women who influenced or changed American society for the better?
 - A) Because it is part of the constitution and the legal system.
 - B) To pass the examinations in their schools
 - C) To encourage them to do the same for the better of the society.
8. What did the famous people from different ethnic groups speak out about?
 - A) Unpopular ideas.
 - B) Basic human rights and stereotypes.
 - C) Families without money or power.



9. When do American people start learning to respect individual differences?

- A) When they become adults.
- B) When they are children.
- C) At the age of 20.

10. Line 70 – “ ...see **them** as enemies....”. The pronoun them refers to

- A) racism, ageism, and sexism.
- B) teachers, civil rights workers, and lawyers.
- C) members of other groups.

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B) Read the article on page 1 and decide if these statements are:

TRUE (T), FALSE (F) or Doesn't Say (DS); Tick (✓) as appropriate:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. Most people in the United States do not identify themselves as Americans first. | T ____ F ____ DS ____ |
| 2. Fair and equal treatment for everybody is protected by the American constitution. | T ____ F ____ DS ____ |
| 3. Line 16 – The word “gender” means nationality. | T ____ F ____ DS ____ |
| 4. Schools in the U.S. teach children to be individuals | T ____ F ____ DS ____ |
| 5. Offering to help others is one of the standards young people learn. | T ____ F ____ DS ____ |
| 6. All the famous people who influenced the American society came from one ethnic group. | T ____ F ____ DS ____ |
| 7. Unpopular ideas, which many of the famous people believed in, include the idea of living on the moon. | T ____ F ____ DS ____ |
| 8. Elizabeth Cady Stanton came from a Latin women group. | T ____ F ____ DS ____ |
| 9. Line 55 – “an ideal society” means a perfect society. | T ____ F ____ DS ____ |
| 10. Belief in equality agrees with the belief in discrimination. | T ____ F ____ DS ____ |

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Answer **ONLY THREE (3)** of the following questions:

Q.2) IN YOUR OWN WORDS, and in **NOT MORE THAN** ten sentences, write a summary of the first twenty lines of the article on page 1. You should **KEEP THE MEANING**.

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Q.3) Read the article on page 1, then answer the following questions *in clear and neat handwriting*:

1) What word or phrase can you use instead of **"individual"** ?

.....

.....

2) What supports the right to be an individual?

.....

.....

3) Which word in line 16 means male or female?

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.....

4) Is it acceptable in the American culture to give up individuality to join or become a part of a group?

.....

.....

5) Line 34 – "... changed American society for the **better**" – Better what ?

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6) Did those famous people come from different ethnic groups?

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.....

7) What kind of families did those famous people come from?

.....

.....



8) Who advocated women's right to vote?

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.....

9) From an American point of view, which society can be described as ideal?

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.....

10) What values are regarded as enemies of individuality?

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Q.4) Fill in the gaps with word/s, or phrases from the box that are most suitable to complete the sentences:

- The second paragraph of the article on page 1 may help you.

(1) rules	(2) start	(3) agree with	(4) decisions	(5) forget about
(6) advise	(7) express	(8) assist	(9) be accepted	(10) encourage

In U.S. society, even young children learn to be individuals. They make _____ and-
_____ their opinions almost from the time they _____ talking. Adults _____
young people to _____, or follow certain _____ of behaviour (being polite, offering
to _____ others), but they also _____ them not to _____ their individuality just
to _____ by, or be part of, a group.

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Continue to the next page



Q.5) Match the numbered sentences on the left column to those on the right:
Write the correct LETTER (A-J) in the space against the NUMBER below the table.

No. 4 is an example

1	Americans believe that a person gets the birthright of
2	Ideas that are not common are described as
3	As soon as American children begin to talk, they have
4	Ageism comes from the word 'age' and it means
5	In the American culture, it is not right to
6	Individual freedom is supported by the
7	Young American people are encouraged to
8	Native American, African-American, Latino, Asian
9	Families with no money or power
10	Discrimination against an individual because of race
11	Most U.S. history books contain ideas about the

A	is called racism.
B	are examples of ethnic groups in U.S.A
C	follow certain standards of behaviour
D	power of the individual
E	prejudice towards older people
F	are poor and have no authority
G	unpopular ideas
H	individuality as soon as he is born.
I	stereotype members of other groups
J	the right to express their opinions.
K	constitution and legal system

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. E
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____

Good Luck !



Q1- In the following sentences, change small letters to capital letters where necessary.

1. her major is business.
2. thanksgiving is a holiday in both canada and the united states.
3. it is celebrated on the fourth thursday in november in the united states.
- 4 . istanbul is a seaport city in turkey.
5. greenhills college is located in boston, massachusetts.

Q2- Mark the subjects and the verbs in these sentences. Put parentheses () around prepositional phrases.

Example: . I was born (on September 21, 1978,) (in the city) (of San Juan, Puerto Rico.)

- 1 . I am a student at Greenhills College in Boston, Massachusetts.
2. Some of my classes are difficult.
- 3 . Some of the homework is boring.
4. A lot of my classes are in Dante Hall.
5. A lot of my time is spent in the student lounge.

Q3- Use these words and phrases to complete the text:

(on the day of the party - during the party – first - after that – next – finally - before the party - then (use twice) – later - at the beginning of the party)

Fifteen Years

A girl's fifteenth birthday is a very special occasion in many Latin American countries and requires a lot of planning. (a) the parents make many preparations. (b)they buy a special dress and order a bouquet of flowers for their daughter. They also plan a large meal for the guests and hire an orchestra. (c)they decorate a big room where the party will be held.(d).....there are many special traditions. (e)



the father and daughter enter the big salon accompanied by special music. (f) the father makes a speech, and the daughter gets some presents. (g)everyone drinks champagne. (h)the father and daughter dance a waltz, and the daughter and every boy dance one dance together. (i) all of the boys stand in a group because she will throw the bouquet, and the boy who catches it dances with her. (k)everyone dances to different kinds of music until six o'clock in the morning.

Q4 - Write a paragraph or two about a situation you will never forget. The following ideas may be useful.

الجامعة الوطنية
الدراسية - شؤون الطلبة



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Q1. Choose the correct answer:

1. Heart of a dictionary where important facts about a word are shown is called:
 - A. Entry
 - B. Chapter
 - C. Section
2. The first information about a word in the dictionary is:
 - A. Definition
 - B. Spelling and syllabification
 - C. Pronunciation
3. The label word 'obsolete' means:
 - A. Words no longer in use
 - B. Words used in a specific region
 - C. New words added to the lexicon
4. Words which have similar meaning are referred to as:
 - A. Synonyms
 - B. Antonyms
 - C. Homographs

Q2. Indicate whether the statements below are True or False:

- A. Regional labels imply that the word is used chiefly in a certain part of the world or country ()
- B. Subject labels name the special field or subject in which a word has a particular meaning, as in astronomy, or physics, or religion ()
- C. In the dictionary, the inflected forms are given before the part of speech label ()
- D. A heavy accent mark (') indicates primary stress ()



Q3. Underline the correct word.

- A. Words which have several meanings have (guidewords – synonyms).
- B. [C] means (countable – clause)
- C. [U] means (uncountable – unit)
- D. The abbreviation 'adj.' stands for (adjunct – adjective).

Q4. Put the words in each row in alphabetical order:

- A. School sell should shake show
- B. Head hand help have half
- C. Unity university understand unit universe
- D. Late long last love liberty

Q5. Answer the questions.

- A. If 'party' is a noun, what is the verb?
- B. If 'make' is a verb, what is the noun?
- C. If 'heat' is a verb, what is the noun?
- D. If 'try' is a noun, what is the verb?

Good luck to you all



Q1-Complete the sentences using an appropriate phrasal verbs from the following:
hurry up, turn down, came off, pick up, get up, come on

- 1- Fortunately the plan
- 2- Why did you Such a good offer?
- 3- I usually Late on Sundays.
- 4-..... . We haven't got much time.
- 5- Mark the cassette and put it in the player.
- 6-....., We're going now.

Q2: Decide which word is correct:

- 1- I can't find my keys. I had them a minute
a- before b- ago c- behind d- back
- 2- Are these pictures..... sale?
a- at b- for c- in d-on
- 3-I've lived here..... last year.
a- after b- by c- for d-since
- 4- What is the difference a boat and a ship?
a- from b- between c- under d- with



Q3: Make sentences and put the adverbs (in italic print) in correctly:

1- Is / *over there* / the cinema

.....

2- *inside* / go / let's

.....

3- the kitchen / *downstairs* / is

.....

Q4- Put words in the right order to form a statement:

1- I / love / really / these/ trousers.

2- already / I've / paid / the bill.

3- enough/ isn't / loud / the alarm.

4- didn't / enough / sell / they / tickets.

5- enough / it's / outside / to sit / warm.

4- playing/ the kids / are / *outside*,

5- She/ not / been / *here* / has.

Q5: Put in the correct word

1- Two people wereinjured in the accident. (serious / seriously)

2- The driver of the car had injuries. (serious / seriously)

3- I think you behaved very..... (selfish / selfishly)

4- Rose is upset about losing her job. (terrible / terribly)

5- There was a change in the weather. (sudden / suddenly)

6- Everybody at the party was dressed. (colorful / colorfully)

Good Luck



مهم جداً: يجب التأكد من تسليم ورقة الأسئلة هذه مع ورقة الإجابة ليتم التصحيح ومنح الدرجة.



Q.1) Define the following syntactic categories, giving an example for each:

- a) Noun Phrase b) Verb Phrase c) Prepositional Phrase d) Adjective Phrase
e) Transitive Verb f) Constituent g) Auxiliary Verb

- a) _____
b) _____
c) _____
d) _____
e) _____
f) _____
g) _____

(35 Marks)

Q.2) Make up your own sentence that fits the below formula:

DETERMINER + NOUN + VERB + DETERMINER + NOUN

.....
.....

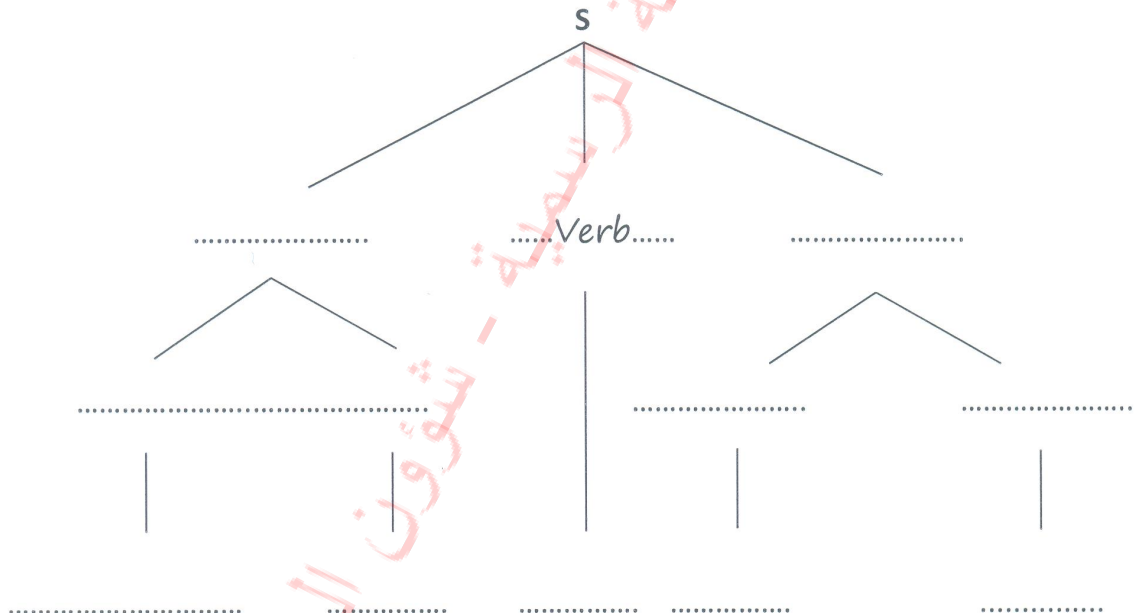
(35 Marks)

Answer only one of the following two questions:

Q.3) Study the structure of this sentence then distribute its parts in terms of function in the tree diagram below:

A boy broke that window.

As an example, the second space is filled for you.



(30 Marks)



Q.4) Look at these sentences and decide what part of speech should occupy the blank in each one.

Use:

N (for Noun)	Adv. (for Adverb)
Det. (for Determiner)	P (for Preposition)
V (for Verb)	Aux (for Auxiliary)
A (for Adjective)	Pro (for Pronoun)
TV (for Transitive Verb)	IV (for Intransitive Verb)

EXAMPLE:

- He behaved very Adv..

1. _____ is he?
2. It sounds _____.
3. He was wearing a new pair _____ glasses.
4. The machine was running smoothly then it suddenly _____.
5. _____ mobile phone isn't original.
6. Who is _____ to answer this question?
7. _____ egg is oval in shape.
8. _____ she finished?
9. Brazil played _____ England yesterday.
10. He damaged his car because he was driving _____.
11. You _____ take this one or _____ other.
12. They _____ a new house. _____ is in the outskirts of the city.
13. I _____ leave this room as soon as I finish.

(30 Marks)

Good Luck !



TIME: 2 HRS
ساعتان

الزمن:

مهم جداً: يجب التأكد من تسليم ورقة الأسئلة هذه مع ورقة الإجابة ليتم التصحيح ومنح الدرجة.



Answer question No. 1 (Compulsory) , then choose to answer ONLY THREE of the remaining questions :

- Q.1) What is meant by a literary genre? Give the names of three types of genres with a short definition for each type.
- Q.2) List the characteristics that distinguish literature from other works written in the fields of politics, law, biology or economics ?
- Q.3) When reading some literary work, what does it normally express or communicate to the reader/s ?
- Q.4) Circle the correct answer (A, B or C):
- is the deviation from the literal meaning of the word.
A) Connotation B) Denotation C) Depicting
 - The English expression "*Lend me your ears*" means:
A) "Give me your ears", and it is an example of hyperbole.
B) "Listen to me", and it is an example of metaphor.
C) "Listen to me", and it is an example of fiction.
 - "*Women tend to ululate when someone dies*". The word "*ululate*" is
A) denotative. B) symbolic. C) onomatopoeic.
 - When two or more words, close to one another, repeat the same vowel sound, it is called
A) consonance. B) assonance. C) alliteration.
 - Charles Dickens, Alfred Tennyson, and Mathew Arnold became famous in
A) the Middle English Period (1100 - 1500)
B) the Augustan / Enlightenment Age (1700 – 1750)
C) the Victorian Period (1830 – 1890)



Q.5) Decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F). Tick (✓) as appropriate:

a)	A sonnet is a 14-line poem written in 4 stanzas.	T	F
b)	Naming a thing or an action by imitating the sound associated with it is called connotation.	T	F
c)	Imagery helps writers to accomplish a vivid description of events.	T	F
d)	Rhetoric is restricted to the spoken form of language.	T	F
e)	According to the historical survey of English literature, William Shakespeare belongs to Elizabethan era.	T	F

Good Luck !



Student Name:..... Registration No.....

Q.1) Choose the correct phrase to complete the following statements: 25 marks

- a) Equivalence and the principle ofare keystones of Nida's theory of translation.
A. equivalent effect
B. communicative translation effect
C. literary translation effect
- b) Intersemiotic translation, or transmutation is an interpretation of verbal signs by means ofof non-verbal sign systems.
A. words
B. signs
C. tools
- c) The more systematic, and mostly linguistic-oriented, approach to the study of translation began to emerge in the.....
A. 1950s and 1960s
B. 1850s and 1860s
C. 2050s and 2026s
- d) Descriptive translation studies describes existing.....
A. texts
B. translations
C. signs
- e)is the evaluation of translations, including the marking of student translations and the reviews of published translations.
A. translation criticism
B. translation aids
C. translation exams



Q.2) Write (T) next to true statements and (F) next to false statements. 25 marks

- a) The study of translation as an academic subject has only really begun in the past 10 years ().
- b) The more systematic, and mostly linguistic-oriented, approach to the study of translation began to emerge in the 1950s and 1960s ().
- c) Area-restricted theories of translation are restricted to specific languages or groups of languages and/or cultures ().
- d) Translation aids include dictionaries, grammars and information technology ().
- e) Text-type restricted theories are linguistic theories that have been restricted to a specific level of (normally) the word or sentence ().

Q.3. According to Newmark (1981) what is communicative translation. 20 marks

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Q.4) Briefly discuss the importance of Nida's word. 15 marks

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Q.5) Philosophical texts contain specialized terminologies and experimental structures. What form do you think a philosophical translation of a philosophical text might take? 15 marks

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Best of luck to all.



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Answer the following questions:

Question 1. What is the mean feature of the Grammar Translation Method?

Question 2- What is meant by 'The Direct Method'?

Question 3- What skill 'reading, writing, listening or speaking' is best taught by using ;The
Total Physical Response'?

Question 4 According to their interpretation, contrast the major distinctive features of the
Audiolingual Method and the Communicative Approach.



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Answer all questions

Q1. What are the main differences between the following pairs

Formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence

Semantic and equivalent translation

Cohesion and coherence of texts

Q2. Discuss the following

- A. Sense for sense translation
- B. Dynamic Equivalence
- C. Intra translation

Q3. Describe the ancient theories of translation.

Q4. What are the main principles any translator should meet? You may discuss these principles according to Dolet Five Principles.

Q5. Translation goes beyond language and focuses on the interaction between cultures, discuss this statement in your own words in light of some examples



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Answer five questions ONLY

- Q. 1.** Define theoretical linguistics then explain the deference between theoretical and applied linguistics.
- Q.2.** Indicate whether the statements below are True or False:
- A. Morphologically complex words consist of a morpheme **root** and one or more affixes. ()
 - B. Bound morphemes like *-ify* and *-cation* are called derivational morphemes. ()
 - C. Function words like *to*, *it*, and *be* are bound morphemes. ()
 - D. The language of an individual speaker with its unique characteristics is referred to as the speaker's idiolect. ()
- Q. 3.** Structural linguistics involves collecting a corpus of utterances and then attempting to classify all of the elements of the corpus at their different linguistic levels: the phonemes, morphemes, lexical categories, noun phrases, verb phrases, and sentence types. Explain.
- Q.4.** With examples, explain the difference between free morphemes and bound morphemes.
- Q.5.** What is the difference between syntax and semantics?
- Q.6.** Give the tree structure for the following sentence: John saw Mary at work.
- Q. 7.** In semantics sentence (a) entails sentence (b), explain.
- (a) John murdered the president.
 - (b) The president is dead.

Good luck to you all



Q.1. Define the following: 20 marks

A. Articulatory phonetics:

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B. Acoustic Phonetics:

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C. Auditory Phonetics:

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D. Vocal folds:

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Q.2. Give the phonetic transcription for the following words:

20 marks

A. Late /...../

B. Light /...../

C. Phonological /...../

D. Mute /...../

Q.3. Give the conventional spelling for the following phonetically transcribed words:

20 marks

A. /θri/

B. /nəʊz/

C. /mju:t/

D. /wat/



Q.4. With examples, explain how voiced and voiceless sounds are produced. 20 marks

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Q.5. Describe in details how the following sounds are produced:

20 marks

A. /z/

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B. /v/

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C. /p/

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D. /θ/

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Good luck to you all



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Answer five questions only.

- Q. 1.** What is rhotic and non-rhotic English? Which of the following varieties of English are rhotic and which are non-rhotic? American English - Australian English - English English - Scottish English - Irish English.
- Q. 2.** Give three examples on spelling differences between American English and English English.
- Q. 3.** What is received pronunciation? Why is it thought of as a social high prestige accent?
- Q. 4.** With examples, explain the difference between accent and dialect.
- Q. 5.** In words such as *colour* and *honour*, which of the English varieties (British, American, New-Zealand, Canadian) tend to omit the letter 'u' and which varieties tend to include it?
- Q. 6.** What kind of difference in pronunciation is the most important in allowing you as someone who hears different varieties of English to locate a speaker as coming from a particular country?
- Q. 7.** Discuss the difference between sociolect and idiolect.

Good luck to you all



Answer the following questions

Q1- what are the three parts of a basic essay?

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Q2- What is a cause and effect essay?

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Q3- Read the text below, and then answer the questions that follow.

Mary is as (pretty – beautiful) as a Hollywood star. Hollywood is the home of the USA film industry. Her thick, wavy, long black hair gracefully falls down to her shoulders and encircles her (square - shaped - diamond- shaped) face. Her (hooked – curved) nose gives her a little girl look that makes me want to smile when she (talks – chats). And her (gob- mouth) is a small mouth outlined by puffy lips that she often accentuates with pink lipstick. She usually buys them on X-factor store. When she (smiles – giggles), which is often, her well formed and even, white teeth brighten up her whole face. I (guess – reckon) you can tell that I am head over heels in love with Mary.

- 1- Underline the topic and concluding sentences.
- 2- There are some words and phrases between brackets in the text, underline the more suitable and academic ones. The first is done as an example.
- 3- There are two sentences that break the unity of the text, cross them out.



Q4- The referencing below is incorrect, re-write them correctly.

- Collins, Britain. Abbott, (1981) Gerry and Winger, Peter. The Teaching of English as an International Language.

.....
.....

- English for Libya. Adrain, D, and Richard Harrison,. (1999).. Granet, Britain.

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Q5- Write two examples to show the differences between communicative and academic writing.

Communicative writing

Academic writing



Oral practice Exam questions

Note: This is an oral exam. Students are to be asked several questions until they are examined in all five skills in the evaluation table above. Time should not exceed fifteen minutes for each student.

GLOBAL WARMING & ENVIRONMENT

- 1- What comes to mind when you think of global warming?
- 2- Do you think human activity is responsible for global warming? Explain.
- 3- What most concerns you about global warming?
- 4- Do you think you have already experienced the effects of global warming?
- 5- How will global warming change our lives?
- 6- Do you think global warming could destroy us all?
- 7- What are the potential consequences of global warming?
- 8- What single action should the world take to reduce the dangers of global warming?
- 9- Are there litter laws where you live? If so, what is the penalty for littering?
- 10- Do you think cars should be banned from city centres?
- 11- How has the world changed since you were a child? (technology, values, environment, health)
- 12- How often is garbage collected in your neighbourhood?
- 13- What are some things that can be recycled?
- 14- What can you do to help prevent pollution?
- 16- What do you think of people who smoke cigarettes indoors?
- 17- Which is more important, increasing people's standard of living, or protecting the environment?
- 18- What is the most important issue facing the environment today?

TRAVEL & TOURISM

- 19- How important is tourism in your country?
- 20- What is the biggest tourist destination in your country?
- 21- What are the benefits of international tourism? Are there any drawbacks?



- 22- Should a government try to improve domestic tourism or try to attract international tourists instead? Why?
- 23- What's the best way to travel when you visit a country? Train, car, bicycle, bus, some other way? Why?

ATTITUDE & APPTITUDE

- 24- Where do we learn the skills necessary to become a good student - in elementary, middle or high school?
- 25- What are the skills that separate good students from bad students?
- 26- Were good grades important to you?
- 27- What are the qualities of a good student?
- 28- What are the qualities of a good teacher?
- 29- What do you think of home schooling?
- 30- What realistic changes would you make to your country's attitude toward education?
- 31- Why do students cheat during tests and exams? How do they cheat?
- 32- What is your attitude towards cheating? How should parents react? How should teachers react?

SOCIETY & LAW

- 33- What are some things people can do to protect themselves from crime?
- 34- What are some things that are legal that you personally think should be illegal?
- 35- What crimes do you think will decrease in the future?
- 36- What crimes do you think will increase in the future?
- 37- What crimes have you heard about recently in the news?
- 38- What do you think is the worst crime a person could commit? Why?
- 39- What do you think of the death penalty?

FOOD & HEALTH

- 40- How often do you eat at a fast-food restaurant?
- 41- What are some foods that are considered unhealthy?
- 42- What are some foods that you know are healthy for your body?
- 43- What country's food do you like the most?
- 44- What did you eat for lunch yesterday?
- 45- What did you eat the last time you ate at a restaurant?
- 46- What food can you cook the best?



-
- 47- What food do you hate? Why do you hate it?
 - 48- What is healthy food?
 - 49- What is healthy about not eating after 6 p.m?
 - 50- How many hours of sleep do you need daily?

GENERAL INFORMATION

- 51- What is art?
- 52- What art form do you like best?
- 53- What art museums have you visited?
- 54- The famous artist and designer William Morris said that you should not have nothing in your house that you do not know to be useful, or believe to be beautiful'. Discuss.
- 56- What type of political system does your country have?
- 57- What are the main political parties in your country?
- 58- How has your political views changed during your lifetime?
- 59- How can we get more people to vote?
- 60- Do you think that every future politician should be vetted for security reasons?
- 61- Where do most people in your country get their news?
- 62- Does the media in your country report the whole truth, mostly truth, or mostly lies?
- 63- How has the internet changed the news in your country?
- 64- Who has the most control over the media in your country?
- 65- How does the media help create a healthy society?
- 66- Should the media just report the facts or should the media interpret the facts?
- 67- Why do people use terror?
- 68- What terror actions do you remember?
- 69- What should be done to prevent terror?
- 70- What are people not doing that they should to prevent deaths in traffic accidents?

[illegible]

Teacher's name: Signature:



=====

Answer the following questions

=====

Q1. What is applied linguistics? And what are its main branches?

Q2. Write (T) next to the true statements and (F) next to the false statements:

- a. Applied linguistics is mainly the study of English sounds and how these sounds are produced.
- b. Applied linguistics is an interdisciplinary field of linguistics which identifies, investigates, and offers solutions to language-related real-life problems.
- c. Applied linguists study the structure of languages sentences.
- d. Applied linguists study real-world problems in which language is a central issue.

Q3. In second language teaching, the division between approach, method and technique is important. What do these three terms refer to?

Q4. What is the difference between language acquisition and language learning?

Q5. Describe the three acquisition Hypotheses: Input, Interaction and Output and their criticisms.

Good Luck

مهم جداً: يجب التأكد من تسليم ورقة الأسئلة هذه مع ورقة الإجابة ليتم التصحيح ومنح الدرجة.

Answer question No. 1 (Compulsory) , then choose to answer ONLY THREE of the remaining questions :

Q.1) List the characteristics of poetry, which makes it different from prose.

Q.2) Check (x)only the words that are relevant to poetic genres:

satire ☐ melody ☐ parody ☐ alliteration ☐ hymn ☐ symbol ☐

Q.3) What is "rhyme" and "rhythm". Explain how they are different.

Q.4) Give definitions to Only Three of the following poetical terms.

a) epic poetry b) verse c) onomatopoeia
d) ballad e) metaphor f) stanza

Q.5) Circle the correct answer (A, B or C):

1. Metre in poetry is

- A) a unit of distance measurement that is equal to 100 centimetres.
B) the mode of repeating the weak and strong syllables in a line.
C) only iambic.

2. "It was **dark** and **dim** in the forest" - The words "dark" and "dim" are

- A) visual images. B) spondees. C) simile.

3. "The moon chased away the darkness" – This expression is an example of.....

- A) contrast.
B) simile
C) personification.

4. When two or more words, close to one another, repeat the same consonant sound, it is called

- A)assonance. B)consonance . C) alliteration.

Good Luck !

مهم جداً: يجب التأكد من تسليم ورقة الأسئلة هذه مع ورقة الإجابة ليتم التصحيح ومنح الدرجة.



Answer question No. 1 (Compulsory) , then choose to answer ONLY TWO of the remaining questions :

- Q.1) What is drama? – *Your answer should not exceed 10 lines.*
- Q.2) List and give a brief explanation of at least three types/ genres of drama..
- Q.3) *Since drama uses spoken words and dialogues, thus language of characters plays a vital role in conveying the message to the audience.*
Discuss this topic in not more than 7 lines.

Q.4) Decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F). Tick (✓) as appropriate:

a)	Drama is made of fictional representation through dialogue and performance.	T	F
b)	Drama does not include or contain conflict of characters.	T	F
c)	Through characters on the stage, dramatists can directly speak to their audience and receive instant feedback.	T	F
d)	Comedy is different from drama.	T	F
e)	Most English drama was based on two ancient genres: mystery plays and morality plays.	T	F

Good Luck !



=====

Q.1. Choose the correct phrase.

- a) Visual aids are (any specifically prepare visual illustration – listening recording).
- b) Visual aids mean a significant tool for (both students and teachers – students only).
- c) The best way to use videos in class is to (totally integrate the video in the lesson - use it as an extra activity or break for fun).
- d) Visual aids can provide very useful tools for (all students – many but not all).

Q.2. How would you use audio-visual aids in teaching English pronunciation?

Q.3. Discuss the Fundamental changes needed for effective technology integration.

Q.4. Students learn when they are motivated and curious about something. Explain how visual aids and technology can help motivate students.

Q.5. Indicate whether the statements below True or False:

- a) Technological materials like computers, language labs and audiovisual aids are useful for EFL teaching and learning.
- b) Technology makes language teaching more difficult.
- c) Textbooks used with technological and methodological developments are often viewed as an inspiration and motivation in classroom instruction.
- d) Teacher-centred learning is most suitable for integrating technology in teaching English language.

Best of luck to you all



Answer the following questions.

Q1- Why do you think it is important to reference the sources you use when writing a project?

.....

.....

.....

.....

Q2- What is 'paraphrasing'?

.....

.....

.....

Q3- What is wrong with this way of citation?

(According to (Gumperz), since the cultural values of any society have an effect on how the people of that culture interact, sociocultural norms determine linguistic production, as well as limit how it is produced)

Q4- When should online sources be avoided?

.....

.....



=====

Q5- You studied the parts of an academic text such as the main title page, abstract and bibliography. Where do you think these parts appear in the text?

.....

.....

.....

Mention two other parts.

.....

الصفحة الرسمية - شؤون الطلبة



=====

Answer five questions ONLY

Q.1. Choose the correct phrase.

- a) A sample design is a definite plan for obtaining a (sample – research) from a given population
- b) Sample design is determined (before - after) data are collected.
- c) (Size of sample - Source list) refers to the number of items to be selected from the universe to constitute a sample.
- d) A good sample design must be such which results in a (big – small) sampling error.

Q.2. There are four widely used classifications of measurement scales. What are they?

Q.3. Indicate whether the statements below are True or False:

- a) Research can be defined as a scientific and systematic search for pertinent information on a specific topic. ()
- b) The purpose of research is to discover answers to questions through the application of scientific procedures. ()
- c) A research design, in general, refers to some difficulty which a researcher experiences in the context of either a theoretical or practical situation. ()
- d) A research problem is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of Data. ()

Q.4. Fill in the blanks in the following statements:

- a) The interview method of collecting data involves presentation of oral-verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral-verbal
- b) Under the observation method, the information is sought by way of investigator's own direct without asking from the respondent.
- c) Depth interviews are those interviews that are designed to discover underlying motives and desires and are often used in..... research.
- d) Content-analysis consists of analysing the of documentary materials such as books, magazines, newspapers and the of all other verbal materials which can be either spoken or printed.

Q.5. Questionnaires are considered as the most popular method of collecting data. Why?

Q.6. What are the main differences between Arbitrary Scales and Differential Scales?

Best of luck to you all



=====

Q.1) Circle the letter of the most suitable sentence for the following elements of a cover letter.

1. Opening

- a) I am applying for the position of administrative assistant.
- b) I need a job.
- c) I saw your advertisement for an administrative assistant in the November 14 International Herald Tribune.

2. Focus

- a) My work experience matches your requirements. I worked as an administrative assistant for two years.
- b) I'm a quick learner. I've never worked before.
- c) I have the skills required. I am familiar with word processing programs.

3. Action

- a) I will contact you early next week.
- b) I will call you on Tuesday morning to discuss the position.
- c) I'll be at home if you need me.

4. Closing

- a) Looks good, right?
- b) I look forward to working with NetLives.
- c) I look forward to talking to you next week.

Q.2) Write G if the action has a general time or S if the action has a specific time.

- a) I will contact you early next week. (.....)
- b) I will call you on Tuesday morning to make an appointment. (.....)
- c) I will e-mail you next week to arrange an interview. (.....)
- d) On Friday, I will call your assistant to set up an interview. (.....)
- e) I will telephone you tomorrow to answer any questions you have. (.....)



=====

Q.3) Write A if the sentence is for an acknowledgment letter, I for an interview letter, or R for a rejection letter. Some sentences may be found in more than one type of letter.

1. Opening

- a) We have received your application materials for the executive assistant position. (....)
- b) After reviewing your resume, we would like to schedule a time to meet with you. (....)
- c) We are interested in speaking further with you. (....)
- d) Thank you for applying for the position of customer service representative. (....)

2. Action

- a) Our human resource department is currently collecting resumes. (....)
- b) We are looking for someone with more experience. (....)
- c) We will be reviewing applications over the next few weeks. (....)
- d) If the time is not convenient, please contact me immediately. (....)

3. Closing

- a) I look forward to meeting you. (....)
- b) We appreciate your interest in our company. (....)
- c) We wish you much success in your job pursuit. (....)
- d) Thank you for your interest in the position. (....)

Q.4) Rewrite these sentences to make them concise. Use the phrases below.

illegibly written insufficiently insured loosely packed
incorrectly added poorly wrapped

- a) The label was written by someone with bad handwriting, which was impossible to read.
.....
- b) The package was wrapped in a very messy way.
.....
- c) The items were all tossed into the box and the wrapping came off.
.....



d) The goods were not insured a sufficient amount to cover damages.

e) The invoice had numbers that didn't add up, and I even used a calculator.

Q.5) In each question, two of the sentences are appropriate for an adjustment letter.

Circle the letters of the two sentences.

1. Opening

- a) We have received your March 13th letter regarding the damaged file cabinets.
- b) Thank you for your June 3rd fax detailing the items missing from our shipment.
- c) I'm sorry we don't have any recent catalogues.

2. Focus

- a) The post office has been making many mistakes lately.
- b) Please accept our apologies for the inconvenience.
- c) I'm sorry that we did not fill your order to your satisfaction.

3. Action

- a) We don't have what you need, so try another company.
- b) The pencils you ordered have been shipped in the color you requested, along with a complimentary pencil sharpener.
- c) You will receive by overnight courier the latest version of the accounting package.

4. Closing

- a) Next time, spend more for shipping and this won't happen.
- b) Let me say again how much we regret any inconvenience.
- c) We cannot apologize enough. Your satisfaction is very important to us.

Good luck to you all

مهم جداً: يجب التأكد من تسليم ورقة الأسئلة هذه مع ورقة الإجابة ليتم التصحيح ومنح الدرجة.



Answer question No. 1 (Compulsory) , then choose to answer ONLY TWO of the remaining questions :

- Q.1) Is fiction an old or a modern literary genre? Justify your answer in **not more than 10 lines**, giving relevant explanations and examples to support your statement.
- Q.2) Fictional prose is said to be a literary work that is totally or partly based on imagination. How is that? - *Your answer must **not exceed 5 lines**.*
- Q.3) Fiction is not bound to time as it can take place in the present, the past, or the future. Explain how this feature helps writers to compose fiction narratives.
- Q.4) Modern science and technology brought about a noticeable change in the forms of fiction, which made the old trends different from the modern ones. How is that?

Good Luck !



=====

Answer five questions ONLY

Q.1. Indicate whether the statements below True or False:

- a) A dictionary is a reference book about sentences.
- b) Words are arranged in dictionaries in alphabetical order.
- c) Lexemes that share the same spelling and pronunciation, but have a different etymology, are termed homonyms.
- d) Nouns represent the action, event or state that the sentence is about.

Q.2. What variants do the following lexemes have?

- a) Sing c) Play
- b) Talk d) Smile

Q.3. With examples, discuss the four large classes of English words.

Q.4. What is the difference between thematic and alphabetic format in presenting material in reference books?

Q.5. A thematic presentation can help learners of English as a second or foreign language in at least two ways. Explain.

Q.6. Fill in the blanks in the following statements:

- a) One of the most important tasks of a lexicographer is to capture the of a word.
- b) When a word is 'borrowed' from another language and added to the vocabulary, it is a
.....
- c) A distinction is often drawn between the 'denotation' of a word and its
- d) Some adjective lexemes in English have a 'comparative' and a form.

Good luck to you all



=====

Q.1. Choose the correct phrase.

- a) In syntax there is certain relationships hold between words whereby one word (the head – the modifier) controls the other words (heads – modifiers).
- b) A phrase is a group of interrelated (words – clauses).
- c) The clause is a unit which as a minimum consists of a (verb – noun) and its complements.
- d) The relationships between heads and modifiers are called (links - dependencies).

Q.2. There are three tests to determine how words in a given phrase are arranged. What are these three tests?

Q.3. Indicate whether the statements below are True or False:

- a) Words of the same type can be coordinated, that is, joined by special words such as *and* and *or*. ()
- b) A phrase with a noun as its head is an adjective phrase. ()
- c) Heads and their modifiers are typically grouped together inside clauses. ()
- d) All languages have the same orders of head and modifiers. ()

Q.4. Which of these is the best definition of syntax?

- a) The study of the rules governing specifically the sounds that form words.
- b) The study of the rules governing sentence formation.
- c) The study of the rules governing words formation.

Q.5. Providing examples, discuss subject verb agreement in English language.

Good luck



Q1- Why do you think that teaching aids are important for teaching?

Q2- Teaching aids are classified into three categories. What are they? Give example for each.

Q3- When can a teaching aid be useless?

Q4- Mention two differences between beginner and advanced learners.



Q1- What does (LREs) stand for ?

Q2-. Give an example of 'recast'?

Q3- What is 'Task-based language learning'?

Q4- The following are facets of cognitive ability, choose one and talk about it in brief.

- intelligence
- language aptitude
- memory



=====

Answer the following questions.

Q1- What are the three parts of an essay? And what does each part contain?

Q2- Below is an extraction from the resource mentioned above it. Read it and then answer the questions that follow.

- A- In the paragraph, there are three non-academic mistakes, find and correct them.**
- B- Paraphrase this paragraph and include the author and any other necessary information in the body of the paragraph.**
- C- Write the reference as it should appear in the reference list. Do any required change.**

academic essay writing

**by anne whitaker - charles darwin university
september 2009**

Students often ask why they need to develop critical thinking and why they need to demonstrate it in an essay. Most jobs require people to be able to think critically, and essay writing is one way that the university can see that students are developing critical thinking. In academic writing, you need to know the importance of critical thinking in academic writing. In the following section, I'll explain in detail the purpose of critical thinking, and I'll illustrate it with some researches carried out on this aspect.

Q3- When should online sources be avoided?



Q1- What is the difference between language acquisition and language learning?

Q2- What is meant by 'single-word utterances'?

Q3- There are six stages in children's first language acquisition, mention them.

Q4- What is 'pre-linguistic period'?

Good Luck



Q1- Translate the following into Arabic:

1. FAO

.....

2. IMF

.....

3. UNESCO

.....

4. UNODC

.....

5. WHO

.....

6. UNHCR

.....

7. ICAO

.....

8. IFAD

.....

9. ILO

.....

10. ITU

.....



Q2- Translate the following text into Arabic:

I now give the floor to Mr. Salama.

Mr. Salama : the council has before it the report of the Secretary – General on the united nations support mission in Libya (S/2014/131), which covers the events in that country since his last report on 5 September 2013(S/2013/516).

On 8 March, Libyan oil was loaded on a north Korean flagged vessel , the Morning Glory ,by armed groups that have been blockading a number of oil terminals and fields in eastern Libya for many months . That constitutes an illegal act and violates Libya's sovereignty over its ports and natural recourses.



Q3- Translate the following into English :

السلك الدبلوماسي

.....

قنصل

.....

قنصل عام

.....

التمثيل الدبلوماسي

.....

العلاقات الثنائية

.....

السياسة الخارجية

.....

سفير

.....

الحصانة الدبلوماسية

.....

ملحق عسكري

.....



خفض التمثيل الدبلوماسي

.....

قطع العلاقات الدبلوماسية

.....

العرف الدبلوماسي

.....

رئيس الوفد

.....

يدعم العلاقات

.....

شخصية مهمة

.....

Good Luck



Q1- Translate the following text into Arabic bearing in mind:

- The tone.
- The style.

Why is Britain not safe?

The 15-year-old whose family escaped war in Syria said he was 'ashamed' of the video - as a clip of his sister being attacked in Huddersfield emerged. Speaking to ITV News the boy, (left) whose name cannot be given, said he pleaded with his father not to send him to school after the attack in October, which was shared on social media this week. The shocking video of the assault sparked national outcry and a huge outpouring of support for the boy after it was shared thousands of times on social media. In the clip the Syrian child is approached by a 16-year-old boy who grabs him by the neck, headbutts him and shoves him to the floor while still gripping his throat. He then pours water on his face – before the Syrian boy gets up and walks away, alone. Police (top right) have confirmed the boy, 16, will be charged with assault after the attack at Almondbury Community School (bottom right). Hours after £80,000 was raised for the Syrian family which fled Homs in 2016, another video of his the boy's sister, who is 14, being

October, 2019



attacked in the playground emerged. She has her headscarf torn from her head as tormentors shove her down a grassy slope.

الصفحة الخامسة - مقابلة -

تقويم الطالب



8TH Semester / Fall 2019 / Final Exam in Literary Criticism (ENG441)

الفصل الثامن / خريف 2019م / الامتحان النهائي في مادة النقد الادبي / الزمن ساعتان

Answer the following questions

Q.1. What is literary criticism?

----- (11 Marks)

Q.2. What are the different types of literary criticism?

----- (15 Marks)

Q.3. Why is literary criticism important?

----- (11 Marks)

Q.4.A. What is the first important work of literary criticism?

Q.4.B. What are the characteristics of new criticism?

----- (11 Marks)

Q.5. Choose the correct answer. (الاجابة يجب ان تكون في نفس ورقة الاسئلة ويجب ان تترك داخل كراسة الاجابة)

1. Aristotle and Plato belong to phase of criticism.
 - a. Hellenic
 - b. Hellenistic
 - c. Renaissance
2. Who was the first literary critic who said that "Art is twice removed from reality"?
 - a. Plato
 - b. Aristotle
 - c. Longinus
3. Who proposed that poets should be banished from the ideal Republic?
 - a. Plato
 - b. Aristotle
 - c. Sir Philip Sidney
4. Aristotle's critical work is entitled:
 - a. Ars Poetica
 - b. Poetics
 - c. De Arte Poetica
5. Who is the author of Symposium?
 - a. Aristotle
 - b. Dante
 - c. Plato
6. Horace was a:
 - a. Greek Critic
 - b. Roman Critic
 - c. French Critic
7. Aristotle discusses the theory of Tragedy in:
 - a. Art Poetique
 - b. Poetics
 - c. Rhetoric

8. What is denouement?
 - a. The ending of a tragedy
 - b. The ending of a comedy
 - c. The climax in a tragedy
9. Who was the originator of the Theory of Imitation in Literature?
 - a. Longinus
 - b. Aristotle
 - c. Plato
10. Who made a difference between 'poetry' and 'poem'
 - a. Coleridge
 - b. Addison
 - c. Arnold
11. In which the following works Plato discusses his Theory of Poetry?
 - a. Apology
 - b. Ion
 - c. The Republic
12. An Elizabethan Puritan critic denounced the poets as 'fathers of lies', 'schools of abuse' and 'caterpillars of a commonwealth'. Mark him out from the following critics:
 - a. William Tyndale
 - b. Roger Ascham
 - c. Stephen Gosson
13. What does Sidney say about the observance of the three Dramatic Unities in drama?
 - a. They must be observed
 - b. It is not necessary to observe them
 - c. He favours the observance of the Unity of Action only
14. Which of the following is a critical work of Ben Jonson?
 - a. Discourse of English Poetry
 - b. Discoveries
 - c. Arte of English Poesie
15. Dryden wrote An Essay of Dramatic Poesy. Is this?
 - a. An Essay
 - b. A Drama
 - c. An Interlocution
16. In Dryden's Essay of Dramatic Poesy there are four interlocutors representing four different ideologies. Which of them expresses Dryden's own views?
 - a. Lisideius
 - b. Eugenius
 - c. Neander
17. What has Dryden to say about the observance of the three Classical Dramatic Unities?
 - a. He advocates their strict observance
 - b. He does not advocate their strict observance
 - c. He says that every dramatist should decide it for himself
18. Is Dryden's Essay of Dramatic Poesy a work of?
 - a. Interpretative Criticism
 - b. Legislative Criticism
 - c. Comparative Criticism

19. Who called Dryden the Father of English Criticism?
- Joseph Addison
 - Dr. Johnson
 - Coleridge
20. Poetic Diction was taken to be the standard language for poetry in:
- The Elizabethan Age
 - The Neo-Classical Age
 - The Romantic Age
21. Which of the following critics preferred Shakespeare's Comedies to his Tragedies?
- Dryden
 - Pope
 - Dr. Johnson
22. Wordsworth's Preface to the Lyrical Ballads is believed to be the Preamble to Romantic Criticism. In which year was it published?
- 1798
 - 1800
 - 1801
23. "The end of writing is to instruct, the end of poetry is to instruct by pleasing." Whose view is this?
- Wordsworth's
 - Coleridge's
 - Dr. Johnson's
24. Regarding the observance of the three Classical Unities in a play, Dr. Johnson's view is that:
- Only the Unity of Time should be observed
 - Only the Unity of Place should be observed
 - Only the Unity of Action should be observed
25. Plato equated poetry with painting, and Aristotle equated it with
- drama
 - music
 - dance
26. "Poetry is emotions recollected in tranquillity." Who has defined poetry in these words?
- Shelley
 - Wordsworth
 - Coleridge

----- (52 Marks)

Good Luck for All



8TH Semester / Fall 2019 / Final Exam in 20TH Century literature (ENG441)
الفصل الثامن / خريف 2019م / الامتحان النهائي في مادة أدب القرن العشرين / الزمن 2 ساعات

Answer the following questions

Q.1.A. Define the following literary terms.

- a. Modernism
- b. Symbolism

(12 Marks)

Q.2. Discuss briefly the main characteristics of modernist Literature.

(20 Marks)

Q.3.A. What are the characteristics of symbolism that can be found in literature?

Q.3.B. What are the general functions of symbolism in literature?

(20 Marks)

Q.4. Explain in short the 20th century poetry characteristics.

(20 Marks)

Q.5. Choose the correct answer. (الإجابة يجب ان تكون في نفس الروقة ويجب ترك ورقة الاسئلة داخل كراسة الاجابة)

1. Which of the following phrases best characterizes the late-nineteenth century aesthetic movement which widened the breach between artists and the reading public, sowing the seeds of modernism?
 - a. art for intellect's sake
 - b. art for God's sake
 - c. art for art's sake
 - d. art for sale
2. Which text exemplifies the anti-Victorianism prevalent in the early twentieth century?
 - a. Eminent Victorians
 - b. Jungle Books
 - c. Philistine Victorians
 - d. The Way of All Flesh
 - e. both a and d
3. Which thinker had a major impact on early-twentieth-century writers, leading them to reimagine human identity in radically new ways?
 - a. Sigmund Freud
 - b. Sir James Frazer
 - c. Immanuel Kant
 - d. Friedrich Nietzsche
 - e. all but c
4. Which scientific or technological advance did not take place in the first fifteen years of the twentieth century?
 - a. Albert Einstein's theory of relativity
 - b. wireless communication across the Atlantic
 - c. the creation of the internet
 - d. the invention of the airplane
5. What characteristics of seventeenth-century Metaphysical poetry sparked the enthusiasm of modernist poets and critics?
 - a. its intellectual complexity
 - b. its union of thought and passion
 - c. a and b
 - d. a, b, and c

6. In the 1930s, younger writers such as W. H. Auden were more but less than older modernists such as Eliot and Pound.
 - a. popular; revered
 - b. brash; confident
 - c. radical; inventive
 - d. anxious; haunting
7. Which poet could be described as part of "The Movement" of the 1950s?
 - a. Thom Gunn
 - b. Dylan Thomas
 - c. Philip Larkin
 - d. both a and c
8. Which phrase indicates the interior flow of thought employed in high-modern literature?
 - a. automatic writing
 - b. confused daze
 - c. total recall
 - d. stream of consciousness
9. Which of the following is not associated with high modernism in the novel?
 - a. narrative realism
 - b. free indirect style
 - c. irresolute open endings
 - d. the "mythical method"
10. Who is considered as the representative of the modernism literary period?
 - a. D. H. Lawrence
 - b. James Joyce
 - c. both of them
11. The Symbolist movement in poetry reached its peak around
 - a. 1890
 - b. 1980
 - c. 1780
 - d. 2000
12. Which literary movement began in the early 20th century in which writers responded to life in a world of global wars, urbanization, and industrialization by experimenting with both form and ideas in creating a renewed literature?
 - a. Naturalism
 - b. Realism
 - c. Modernism
 - d. Post-Modernism
13. Which answer below best describes fiction, poetry, and drama?
 - a. examples of figurative language
 - b. examples of non-Western forms
 - c. literary devices
 - d. literary genres
14. The major figures of the modernism period are ...
 - a. George Bernard Shaw(1856-1950) Mrs. Warrant' Profession
 - b. John Galaworthy(1867-1933) The Man of Property
 - c. William Butter Yeats(1865-1939) The Land of Heart's Desire
 - d. Thomas Stearns Eliot(1888-1965) Murder in the Cathedral
 - e. David Herbert Lawrence(1885-1930) Sons and Lovers
 - e. James Joyce(1882-1941) Ulysses
 - f. all the above figures.

----- (28 Marks)

Good Luck for All



8TH Semester / Fall 2019 / Final Exam in Comparative Literature (ENG461)

الفصل الثامن / خريف 2019م / الامتحان النهائي في مادة الادب المقارن / الزمن ساعتان

Answer the following questions

Q.1. What are the characteristics of 20th century English poetry?

(12 Marks)

Q.2. What is modernist poetry and what are its features?

(12 Marks)

Q.3. What are the similarities about romanticism in both English and Arab literary fields?

(11 Marks)

Q.4. What are the principal concepts of English and Arabic romanticism?

(12 Marks)

Q.5. Arabic romantic poetry influenced by many different western romantic poetry elements, explain those elements in short.

(11 Marks)

Q.6. Choose the correct answer. (يجب ان تكون الاجابة في نفس ورقة الاسئلة وتركها في كراسة الاجابة)

1. Who applied the term "Romantic" to the literary period dating from 1785 to 1830?

- a. Wordsworth because .
- b. English historians half a century after the period ended
- c. "The Satanic School" of Byron, Percy Shelley, and their followers

2. Which poets collaborated on the Lyrical Ballads of 1798?

- a. Mary Wollstonecraft and William Blake
- b. Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley and Percy Bysshe Shelley
- c. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge

3. A pattern of accented and unaccented syllables in lines of poetry

- a. rhyme scheme
- b. meter
- c. alliteration

4. The repetition of similar ending sounds

- a. alliteration
- b. onomatopoeia
- c. rhyme

5. Applying human qualities to non-human things

- a. personification
- b. onomatopoeia
- c. alliteration

6 The repetition of beginning consonant sounds

- a. rhyme
- b. onomatopoeia
- c. alliteration

7. A comparison of unlike things without using a word of comparison such as like or as
 - a. metaphor
 - b. simile
 - c. personification
8. The comparison of unlike things using the words like or as
 - a. metaphor
 - b. simile
 - c. personification
9. Using words or letters to imitate sounds
 - a. alliteration
 - b. simile
 - c. onomatopoeia
10. a description that appeals to one of the five senses
 - a. imagery
 - b. personification
 - c. metaphor
11. A poem that tells a story with plot, setting, and characters
 - a. lyric
 - b. free verse
 - c. narrative
12. A poem with no meter or rhyme
 - a. lyric
 - b. free verse
 - c. narrative
13. A poem that generally has meter and rhyme
 - a. lyric
 - b. free verse
 - c. narrative
14. Romantics favoured instead of reason and science.
 - a. sentiment and idealistic passion
 - b. epics
 - c. tales of chivalry
15. Which of the following did the Romantic poets value?
 - a. Industrialization
 - b. Reason
 - c. Nature
16. Romantics thought the beauty of nature was a path to:
 - a. new places
 - b. sophistication
 - c. spiritual enlightenment
17. Romantics showed more than the previous eras.
 - a. spirituality
 - b. emotion
 - c. love

18. Which is NOT characteristic of the Romantic period?
- a return to nature
 - appreciation of the individual
 - love of philosophy
19. Identify the literary device - But I was going to say when Truth broke in with all her matter-of-fact...
- alliteration
 - metaphor
 - personification
20. Romanticism is about love, hugs, and kisses.
- True
 - False
21. Who created the term "romantic period"?
- Victorian Critics
 - Romantic Poets
 - Current Novelists
22. What is a stanza?
- A group of lines in a poem
 - Another way to say poem
 - A required element in every poem
23. Which of the following is a metaphor?
- Sea of grief
 - Time is a thief
 - All of the above
24. What is a simile?
- He was as strong as an ox.
 - The sea tumbled with grief.
 - None of the above
25. Modernist poets accepted new subject matter, but they held firm to traditional poetic forms.
- True
 - False
26. Modern poets broke punctuation and capitalization rules because they did not believe that there should be rules for these things.
- True
 - False
27. All Modern poetry is free verse.
- True
 - False
28. A poetic stanza with two lines is called a
- cinquain
 - quatrain
 - couplet

----- (42 Marks)

Good Luck for All

8TH Semester / Fall 2019 / Final Exam in Technical Translation (ENG458)
الفصل الثامن / خريف 2019م / الامتحان النهائي في مادة الترجمة التقنية / الزمن ساعتان

Answer the following questions

Q.1. What is technical translation and what is its main function?

(15 Marks)

Q.2. Scientific translation requires some specific techniques, explain those techniques in short.

(15 Marks)

Q.3. What are the general features of technical translation?

(15 Marks)

Q.4.A. Translate the following into English.

1. التحليل الفني

2. علم الأحياء

3. اللوحة الأم

4. المشاركة في الملتقيات العلمية والعالمية على مستوى العالم؛

5. ثاني أكسيد الكربون

Q.4.B. Translate into English only five items among the following.

1. تيسير إمكانية الوصول إلى مواقع علمية محددة على الشبكة العالمية وإلى مكتبات رقمية معينة.

2. في العلم علينا أن نحتفظ بقاعدة البيانات كاملة، ونتطلع إلى معرفة ما إذا كان عدد النجاحات هو على نحو ما تبرز من العدد الكلي الذي يمكن أن يتوقعه المرء عن طريق الصدفة.

3. احتفظ بالهاتف الخليوي وملحقاته بعيدا عن متناول الأطفال.

4. ويبدو أن الأمم المتحدة استهانت بالتحديات التي تواجهها بلدان أفريقيا جنوب الصحراء الكبرى في وضع نظام لحسن الإدارة يمكن أن يقود إلى دفع عملية نمو الاقتصاد الكلي في إطار بيئة سياسية واقتصادية مستقرة.

5. إن المحافظة على بيئة للسلام والاستقرار في القارة الأفريقية شرط مسبق لتحقيق الأهداف الإنمائية الاجتماعية - الاقتصادية التي تحددت في إطار الشراكة الجديدة.

6. إذا كنت موفور الصحة، فمارس الرياضة 5 - 4 مرات في الأسبوع من خلال ممارسة الألعاب والجري وتمتع بالتسلية.

7. الدوري الرياضي هي مجموعة من الفرق الرياضية أو الرياضيين الفرديين الذين يتنافسون ضد بعضهم البعض في رياضة معينة.

(30 Marks)

Q.5.A. Translate the following into Arabic.

1. Science laboratories
2. International Union of Food Science and Technology
3. technical modification
4. Information Science
5. There was no marketing

Q.5.B. Translate into Arabic only five items among the following.

1. In the sporting field , women can be seen participating in almost all **sports** since schools actively encourage students to take up **sports** for both physical enjoyment and fitness
2. To find other sources of income, many seaside communities have wisely turned to exploiting their location as a source of revenue through the development of **tourism**
3. Mechanised **agriculture** is the process of using agricultural machinery to mechanise the work of **agriculture**, greatly increasing farm worker productivity
4. Unfortunately, the **technology** necessary to transmit such information to remote areas where ordinary telephone links did not exist and where the use of satellite **technology** would be required was very costly
5. And in the 20th century, randomized, controlled trials have revolutionized **medicine** by allowing us to distinguish between drugs that work and drugs that don't work.
6. The **industrial** base remains weak in sub - Saharan Africa, and the region lags behind with respect to manufacturing activity and the level and speed of industrialization
7. Many children and adults start to play **sports** outside, take walks, and ride bikes

----- (30 Marks)

Good Luck for All



8TH Semester / Fall 2019 / Final Exam in Advanced Academic Writing II (ENG424)
الفصل الثامن / خريف 2019م / الامتحان النهائي في مادة كتابة اكااديمية متقدمة 2 / الزمن 2 ساعات

Answer the following questions

Q.1. Explain in short what is meant by the following terms.

- Field Research
- Analyzing an argument
- Argumentative essay
- Analyzing fiction
- Citation and documentation

Q.2.A. Many steps to be followed for analysing an argument, what are those steps? (15 Marks)

Q.2.B. What are the main parts of an argumentative essay? (10 Marks)

Q.3. Discuss in short the key steps of analysing fiction. (11 Marks)

Q.4.A. What are the general methods of field research? (15 Marks)

Q.4.B. What are the reasons behind conducting a field research? (11 Marks)

Q.5. What are the differences between using library and the internet in writing? (11 Marks)

Q.6. Choose the correct answer according to the APA style. (10 Marks)

ملاحظة مهمة: الاجابة على نفس الصفحة ويجب وضع ورقة الاسئلة داخل كراسة الاجابة

1. What is the correct reference format for a book?

- Weinberg, R. S., & Gould, D. (2011). *Foundations of sport and exercise psychology* (6th ed.).
- R. S. Weinberg & D. Gould, (2011). *Foundations of sport and exercise psychology* (6th ed.). Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics.
- Weinberg, R. S., & Gould, D. (2011). *Foundations of sport and exercise psychology* (6th ed.). Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics.

2. What is the correct author and year format for a journal article in a reference list?

- Brill, J. B. (2011).
- Brill, JB, (2011).
- Brill, J. B. 2011.

3. What is the correct reference format for a web document?

- What is holistic medicine? 2012. Retrieved from <http://www.holisticmed.com/whatis.html>
- Gold, M. (2012). What is holistic medicine? Retrieved from <http://www.holisticmed.com/whatis.html>
- Gold, M. (2012). What is holistic medicine? <http://www.holisticmed.com/whatis.html>

4. What is the correct in-text reference format for a direct quote?

- Veit & Gould (2010, p158) emphasise the importance of 'using your own words and your own style' when paraphrasing.
- Veit and Gould (2010, p. 158) emphasise the importance of "using your own words and your own style" when paraphrasing.
- Veit and Gould, page 158, emphasise the importance of 'using your own words and your own style' when paraphrasing.

5. The reference list is arranged in the order in which resources are cited in your assignment.

- True
- False

6. Which of the following do you NOT need to cite?
 - a. A paraphrase.
 - b. A fact that is common knowledge.
 - c. An opinion.
7. When should you use in-text citation within your paper?
 - a. at the end of each page.
 - b. at the end of each paragraph.
 - c. whenever information has come from another source.
8. Which of the following in-text citation is the correct format for a source with 7 authors?
 - a. (Smith, Johns, Sloan, David, Brown, Karn, & Lee, 2017)
 - b. (Smith, Johns, et al., 2017)
 - c. (Smith, et al., 2017)
9. In APA style the list of references should be in order by:
 - a. Chronological by date of publication
 - b. Alphabetical by first author's last name
 - c. Alphabetical by title
10. Select the correct format for the title page in APA style.
 - a. Deconstructing plagiarism
 - b. DECONSTRUCTING PLAGIARISM
 - c. Deconstructing Plagiarism
11. Is the in-text citation correct in this sentence? Johnson & Johnson (2005) argued that baby lotions ...
 - a. True
 - b. False
12. If two or more different authors wrote individual papers on the same subject, what do you write in the parenthesis?
 - a. (Jameson & Macallan, 1998 & 2001)
 - b. (Jameson, 1998; Macallan, 2001)
 - c. (Jameson 1998, Macallan 2001)
13. When citing one or two authors in-text, never use et al; instead, always provide the author(s)' names.
 - a. False
 - b. True
14. Which paranthetical citation is correct?
 - a. (Macallan and Jameson, 2015, p. 18.)
 - b. (Macallan: 2015)
 - c. (Macallan & Jameson, 2015, p. 18)
15. If the cited resource doesn't have an identified author. what information should be provided in the in-text citation?
 - a. (The first few words of the title of the resource, year, p. X)
 - b. No citation necessary
 - c. (Anonymous, year, p. X)
16. If we refer to two or more sources by one author, we make a distinction between them by using:
 - a. Brewer (2014a)
 - b. Brewer (2014:1)
 - c. Brewer (2014:A)
17. You must cite your sources when...
 - a. You paraphrase or summarize an author's words or ideas
 - b. You use direct quotes
 - c. All of the above

----- (17 Marks)

Good Luck for All

8TH Semester / Fall 2019 / Final Exam in Legal and Economic Translation (ENG448)
الفصل الثامن / خريف 2019م / الامتحان النهائي في مادة الترجمة القانونية والاقتصادية / الزمن ساعتان

Answer the following questions

Q.1.A. What is legal translation and what are its areas?

Q.1.B. What is economic translation and what is its general function?

(16 Marks)

Q.2. Legal translators usually face some problems, discuss those problems in short.

(13 Marks)

Q.3. There are many types of tools facilitate the legal translators' task, explain the most common tools in short.

(15 Marks)

Q.4.A. Translate the following terms into Arabic.

- The General Law
- A matter of law
- Commercial Papers
- Economic Crisis
- Local Investments
- Management
- Economic Independence
- Distribution of Wealth

Q.4.B. Translate the following terms into English.

- سوق المال
- عدالة
- للتصرف باسمه كوكيله
- التشريعات الاقتصادية
- برنامج اقتصادي
- اتفاق
- قرار صادر من الوزير المختص
- نمو اقتصادي

(16 Marks)

Q.5. Translate the following texts into English.

1. الهواتف المحمولة والإنترنت

إن ازدياد استخدام الهواتف المحمولة في الوصول إلى الإنترنت قد أوجد حاجة لتعديل الطريقة التي يُقاس بها الاتصال عن طريق النطاق العريض. فمنذ عام 2000 جمعت المنظمة الدولية للتعاون الاقتصادي والتنمية وأبلغت عن بيانات النطاق العريض لتحقق وتسجل تغييرات كبيرة في الأسواق بشأن الوصول إلى الإنترنت .

2. الأمم المتحدة تطلب المزيد من المساهمات المالية

طلبت الأمم المتحدة مزيداً من المساهمات المالية لسد تكاليف عمليات الإغاثة التي تشرف عليها في الخليج، وأنذرت بأن الوضع في العراق قد يتسبب في نزوح أعداد كبيرة من اللاجئين....

(20 Marks)

Q.6. Translate the following texts into Arabic.

1. Legal Translation Sample

Both parties affirm that they have, in negotiating this Agreement, fully disclosed to the other all their respective incomes, assets, debts, and liabilities, and each further represents that he/she is satisfied that full disclosure has been made, and that he/she enters into this Agreement with full knowledge of the financial affairs of the other. ...

2. The Legal Translation Office also provides a service offering legal information on a daily basis in some of the largest Macau newspapers.

----- (20 Marks)

Good Luck for All

الصفحة الرسمية - شؤون الطلبة



8TH Semester / Fall 2019 / Final Exam in Sociolinguistics (ENG443)
الفصل الثامن / خريف 2019م / الامتحان النهائي في علم اللغة الاجتماعي / الزمن ساعتان

Answer the following questions

Q.1. What is sociolinguistics?

----- (11 Marks)

Q.2. Why do we learn Sociolinguistic?

----- (11 Marks)

Q.3. What is the relation between language and society?

----- (11 Marks)

Q.4. Explain the following terms:

- a. language
- b. dialect
- c. accent
- d. standard language
- e. formal and informal language

----- (15 Marks)

Q.5.A. Why do people switch and mix a language?

Q.5.B. What aspects of language are sociolinguistics interested in?

----- (12 Marks)

Q.6. Choose the correct answer. (الاجابة يجب ان تكون في نفس الصفحة وبالتالي يجب ترك ورقة الاسئلة في ورقة الاجابة)

1. Sociolinguistics is most appropriately defined as

- a. The study of human behavior
- b. The scientific study of language usage
- c. The study of animal vocalizations
- d. The scientific study of vocal sounds

2. The linguistic term "code-switching" refers to

- a. A speaker's use of more than one language, dialect or register in an utterance or interaction
- b. A type of cryptology
- c. The use of jargon within a language
- d. Using a secret or exclusive language in certain circumstances

3. A person who speaks three languages fluently is most properly referred to as

- a. Multilingual
- b. Extralingual
- c. Magnalingual
- d. Bilingual

4. Which of the following would NOT be considered a part of sociolinguistics?

- a. The study of the sounds in spoken language
- b. The general perception of a dialect within a society
- c. The study of the attitudes of people towards certain speech characteristics
- d. The study of socioeconomic and/or political power factors and their influence on language change.

5. Which of the following is NOT a dialect of English?
- RP, or "BBC" English
 - Pennsylvania Dutch
 - Gullah
 - Boston Brahmin
6. Which of the following languages was not widely spread as a result of colonialism?
- Swedish
 - English
 - French
 - Spanish
7. English is most closely related to
- Latin languages
 - French languages
 - Norse languages
 - Frisian languages
8. To what does the term "lingua franca" refer?
- Speaking French
 - A dialect spoken in the Franconian region of Germany
 - Speaking bluntly or directly
 - A shared language primarily used for business, education or political reasons.
9. "Pidgin" most closely refers to
- An extinct Native American language
 - A rudimentary language used primarily for business/trade interactions
 - People who speak multiple dialects
 - A language group in central Africa
10. A variety used in common or popular speech; not the educated or standard variety.
- vitality
 - variable
 - baby talk
 - vernacular
11. Boundary lines between dialects.
- diachronic variation
 - dialect
 - isogloss
 - diglossia
12. Kind of speech event, or kind of literary form.
- mixed code
 - speech event
 - compound bilinguals
 - genre
13. Variation at a single point of time
- diachronic variation
 - social stratification
 - anthropocentric speech
 - synchronic variation

14. The recording of natural speech events by a participant-observer.
a. non-intrusive responses
b. ethnographic observation
c. anthropocentric speech
d. sharp/fine stratification
15. Speech used by a marked group of people such as a trade or occupation.
a. jargon
b. domain
c. co-ordinate bilinguals
d. compound bilinguals
16. Any attempt to set up laws or norms for when to use a language means
- a. audience design
b. status planning
c. language shift
d. language planning
17. Typical social situation with three defining characteristics: place, role-relationship, and topic.
a. vitality
b. domain
c. pidgin
d. diglossia
18. Bilinguals who have learned each language in separate contexts and so keep them distinct.
a. metaphorical switching
b. compound bilinguals
c. co-ordinate bilinguals
d. networks
19. A situation where speakers continue to use a language even when there is a new language available.
a. language shift
b. microsociolinguistics
c. macrosociolinguistics
d. language maintenance
20. Act of human communication means
- a. language diffusion policy
b. genre
c. speech event
d. mixed code

----- (40 Marks)

Good Luck for All



8TH Semester / Fall 2019 / Final Exam in Micro Teaching (ENG434)
الفصل الثامن / خريف 2019م / الامتحان النهائي في مادة **التدريس المصغر** / الزمن ساعتان

Answer the following questions

Q.1. Define the following terms.

- a. Micro teaching.
- b. Teacher training.
- c. Lesson plan.
- d. Programmed instruction.
- e. Modern classroom teaching

Q.2.A. What are the main components of microteaching?

Q.2.B. What are the advantages of microteaching?

Q.3.A. Explain in short the importance and need for in-service training for teachers in schools.

Q.3.B. There are various feedback devices which are used to develop the teacher behaviour through innovative teaching practice. What are those devices?

Q.4.A good lesson plan employs a set of elements, what are those elements?

Q.4.B. What are the characteristics of a good lesson plan?

Q.4.C. Preparing a good lesson plan undergoes with a set of steps, explain those steps in short.

Q.5.A. What are the types of teaching aids used in classroom.

Q.5.B. Why does the teacher need to use teaching aids during teaching process?

Q.6.A. What are the features of the modern classroom?

Q.6.B. How does a modern classroom help keep students engaged and excited to learn?

Good Luck for All



Conversation 1 Exam questions

Note: This is an oral exam. Students are to be asked several questions until they are examined in all five skills in the evaluation table above. Time should not exceed fifteen minutes for each student.

- What is your name?
- How old are you?
- Which country are you from?
- Which city/area do you live in?
- Do you live in a house or an apartment?
- Have you ever lived in another country?
- Have you ever met a famous person?
- How do you spend your free time?
- How long have you been studying English?
- How tall are you?
- What are your hobbies?
- What two things could you not do when you were...?
- What countries have you visited?
- When you meet someone for the first time, how do you start a conversation?

- Are you married?
- Can you tell me something about your family?

- Do you know how to describe things?
- How can you describe the following objects: Pen – table – desk – book – car – house – handbag – shoe – computer.

- Do you know how to give directions to places?
- Give me directions to the following places: the nearest supermarket – the nearest gas station – the main gate of this building.

- Do you know how to describe the location of places?
- Where are the following places located: your house – your hometown – Libya – the planet Earth.

- What day is it today?
- Can you spell the days of the week?
- What day was it yesterday?
- What day is tomorrow?
- What day is the day after tomorrow?
- What day was it yesterday?
- What day was the day before yesterday?
- Which days of the week do you have English classes?
- What is your last working day of the week?
- What day of the week is the hardest for you to spell?
- What days of the week are the weekend?
- What is the date today?
- What was the date yesterday?
- What will the date be tomorrow?



Q1: The following sentences have many mistakes in the use of nouns :

-Decide if the noun should be plural.

-Write the correct plural form as necessary.

An example:

The mountain in Chile are beautiful.

The mountains in Chile are beautiful.

1- Cat hunt mouse.

2- Mosquito are small insect.

3-Goose are larger than duck.

4- Everyone has eyelash.

Q2:Decide whether the underlined word is a possessive pronoun or a possessive adjective:

1-This book is mine.

2- This is my book.

3- After many years, she returned to her homeland.

4-This bag is hers.

5- We have lost our way in this wood.

6- Ours is the green one in the corner.



Q3: Write the correct reflexive pronouns:

- 1- The light turns..... off automatically.
- 2- Her real name is Monica, but she calls Mo.
- 3- I was tired, so I gave a day off work.
- 4- Tom injured Badly at work.
- 5- Don't play with knives or you'll cut
- 6- Tell the children to dry or they'll catch cold.
- 7- We need to protect from sun. We'd better wear hats.

Q3: Complete with many, much, few, a few, little, a little:

- 1- How Books are there on the desk?
- 2- Let us go and have a drink, we have got time before the train leaves.
- 3- Hurry up! We have got time.
- 4- He is not popular. He has friends

Q4: Derive adjectives from these following nouns:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1- passion | |
| 2- friend..... | 3- danger..... |
| | 4- use..... |

Good Luck



1) Read the following passage carefully, and then answer the questions below:

Senior Helps Seniors

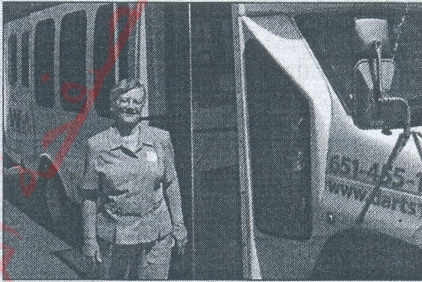
Line 5 — Delores “Hap” Johnson is a volunteer for DARTS (Dakota Area Resources and Transportation for Seniors). DARTS, a community program in Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minnesota, helps seniors and their families.

Line 10 — Sometimes it’s difficult for seniors to get around town. DARTS buses take them to their medical appointments and the supermarket. Hap goes on the bus with the seniors to help them feel comfortable. When they get off the bus, she helps them with their shopping or spends time with them at the doctor’s office.

Line 15 — When Hap isn’t on the bus, she’s probably walking. She loves to walk. Now in her 70s, Hap walks about 12 miles a week. She also volunteers with the seniors in her apartment building. She plans activities for them and walks

Line 20 — with them every day.

“Walking helps seniors stay active¹ and healthy,” Hap says. “It helps me stay active, too!” She feels the same way about volunteering. When she volunteers, Hap Johnson is happy because she is helping other people. And that’s not all. “I put smiles on their faces,” Hap says.



A) Now, answer ONLY TEN (10) QUESTIONS from the following.

Choose the correct answer, (A), (B), or (C):

1. The article is about.....
 - A) DARTS
 - B) Delores Johnson
 - C) Happiness
2. The word “Seniors” in the passage means:
 - A) Elderly people.
 - B) People of high positions.
 - C) Sick people.



3. "DARTS" in the context is
- A) a game.
 - B) a community.
 - C) an abbreviation for a programme.
4. What means of transportation is mentioned in Minnesota's community programme?
- A) Taxis.
 - B) Public transportation
 - C) Buses.
5. Do seniors' families get help from DARTS?
- A) No, they don't.
 - B) Yes, they do.
 - C) The answer is not mentioned in the article.
6. Who is the "**Senior**" that helps seniors?
- A) DARTS
 - B) Hap
 - C) St. Paul.
7. (Line 14), "**spends time with them**" means:
- A) She keeps their company.
 - B) She wastes her time.
 - C) She keeps looking at her watch.
8. Hap's age is
- A) 70.
 - B) between 70 and 79..
 - C) between 71 and 73.
9. (Line 19), "**She also volunteers with the seniors in her apartment building.**" Means:
- A) She does another voluntary work.
 - B) She has no free time at all.
 - C) She needs more money.
10. The word "**them**" in line 21 refers to.....
- A) seniors registered with DARTS.
 - B) her senior neighbours.
 - C) everyone in her apartment building.
11. Hap is not only happy because she is helping other people,
- A) and puts smiles on their faces.
 - B) but because they help her, too.
 - C) but also because she makes them smile.



B) Read the article on page 1 and decide if these statements are:

TRUE (T), FALSE (F) or Doesn't Say (DS); Tick (✓) as appropriate:

Answer **ONLY TEN (10) QUESTIONS**:

1. The verb "**helps**" (Line 6), refers to DARTS. T ____ F ____ DS ____
2. It is always hard for old people to get around town. T ____ F ____ DS ____
3. DARTS has its own buses to serve seniors T ____ F ____ DS ____
4. The buses go away and then return to pick up seniors from the hospital. T ____ F ____ DS ____
5. Seniors feel comfortable when Hap is with them. T ____ F ____ DS ____
6. If Hap isn't on the bus, she's definitely walking. T ____ F ____ DS ____
7. Hap does not walk every day. T ____ F ____ DS ____
8. All seniors registered with DARTS live in the same building as Hap. T ____ F ____ DS ____
9. Walking with the seniors in her apartment building is a part of Hap's daily routine. T ____ F ____ DS ____
10. Staying active and healthy is the result of volunteering. T ____ F ____ DS ____
11. Hap always tells jokes to make seniors smile. T ____ F ____ DS ____

30



Answer **ONLY TWO (2)** of the following questions:

- 2) Fill in the gaps with **ONLY ONE** word or phrase from the box that is suitable to complete the sentence: - Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the article on page 1 may help you.

NOTE: *There are more words than gaps*

(1) likely	(2) arranges	(3) leave	(4) assists	(5) nearly
(6) enjoys	(7) as well	(8) daily	(9) offers	(10) block of flats
(11) in good health	(12) at ease	(13) passes	(14) per	(15) make

Hap goes on the bus with the seniors to help them feel _____. When they _____ the bus, she _____ them in their shopping, or _____ time with them at the doctor's office.

When Hap isn't on the bus, she's _____ to be walking because she _____ it. Now in her 70s, Hap walks _____ 12 miles _____ week. She also _____ her time to the seniors living in the same _____.

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- 3) Read the article on page 1, then answer the following questions ***in clear and neat handwriting***:

1) What is DARTS?

.....
.....

2) What does DARTS stand for?

.....
.....

3) Where is DARTS situated?

.....
.....

4) What does DARTS do?

.....
.....

5) How do seniors get around town?

.....
.....

6) How does Hap make the seniors feel comfortable?

.....
.....



7) When does Hap help the seniors with their shopping?

.....

8) Is it 100% sure that Hap is walking when she is not on the bus with the seniors?

.....

9) What distance does Hap cover walking every 7 days?

.....

10) What reasons does Hap give for volunteering with the seniors in her apartment building?

.....

20

4) Match the numbered parts on the left column to those on the right to make meaningful sentences:

Write the correct LETTER (A-J) in the space against the NUMBER LIST below the table.

1	One of the volunteers for DARTS is
2	The community program for seniors is called
3	Seniors sometimes find it hard to
4	Seniors get to their medical appointments and the supermarket by
5	For the comfort of seniors,
6	Hap helps seniors with their shopping
7	Although Hap is also a senior,
8	Besides volunteering for DARTS,
9	Staying active and healthy is
10	Helping other people is

A	buses provided by DARTS.
B	Hap also volunteers with the seniors in her apartment building
C	Hap goes on the bus with them.
D	she walks about 19 kilometres every week.
E	Dekota Area Resources & Transportation for Seniors
F	A result of walking.
G	Delores Johnson.
H	the reason for Hap's happiness.
I	When they leave the bus.
J	get around town.

1. _____

3. _____

5. _____

7. _____

9. _____

2. _____

4. _____

6. _____

8. _____

10. _____

20

Good Luck !



Answer the following questions

Put the following words in order to make meaningful sentences.

Example: am – teacher – I – a.

I am a teacher.

1-Student - a - He - is.

2-well - play -very - They.

3-work - and – together – John - Ali.

4-I - walking – usually - go - on - fields - the.

5-repairing - his - is - my - car - brother.

Q2- These sentences are not capitalised or punctuated. Re-write them correctly.

Example: is this correct Is this correct?

1- no one is here

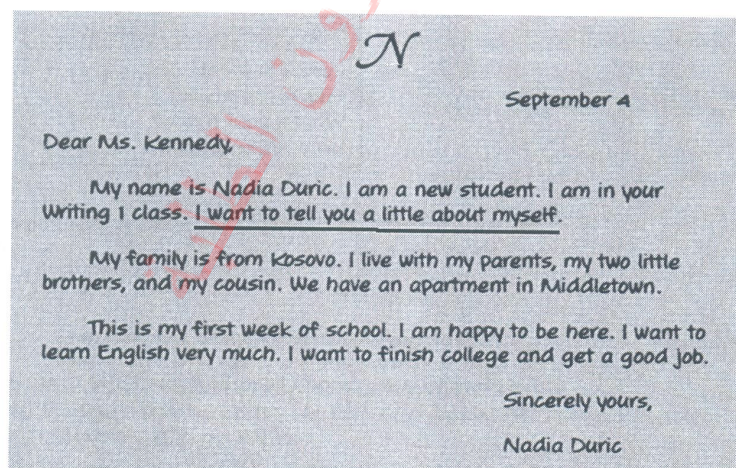
2- the boys are not sleeping

3- does he work

4- he asked where she is

5- i do not speak english

Q3- Read the following letter and then answer the questions.





- 1- How many paragraphs are there in the letter.....
- 2- Underline the topic sentence on the third paragraph.
- 3- Mark the subject and the verb of the underlined sentence.
- 4- Why are the sentences I this letter in simple present?

Q4- Write a paragraph about yourself.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Conversation 2 Exam questions

Note: This is an oral exam. Students are to be asked several questions until they are examined in all five skills in the evaluation table above. Time should not exceed fifteen minutes for each student.

- 1- If you needed help with something, what phrases could you use?
- 2- How can you ask about the price of something? And if it is too expensive how can you haggle?
- 3- If you bought something and you want to return it, what could you say to the shop assistant?
- 4- Compare the following using these phrases: unlike, in contrast to, as opposed to, different from, whereas, like, likewise, same as, as well as, also, too, likewise:
car vs. Truck – purse vs. wallet – veil vs. headscarf – rich vs. poor – coat vs. jacket .
- 5- What phrases can you use when you want to order for food in a restaurant?
- 6- Describe the following dishes: seafood - smoked salmon – pasta – cuscus – pizza.
- 7- What phrases can you use, if you want to: make a small request, make a large request, ask for a favour.
- 8- Imagine that you were in a hotel and you were satisfied with the service, what phrases could you use to do the following: complain (politely), request action or a change, accept an apology.
- 9- What kind of phrases can you use, if you want to ask about some personal information?
- 10- How long have you been studying English language?
- 11- Describe how your English level has improved over time.
- 12- Have you ever been abroad? If yes, did you communicate in English language?
- 13- In your opinion, what is better to study English at school or pick it up by listening and speaking to native speakers?
- 14- How many countries have been to? Which one do you like the most?

Q1: Make these questions begin with: where / what / how:

1- I wash my hair twice a week.

How often.....?

2- I live in London.

Where.....?

3- I watch TV every day.

How often.....?

4- I get up at 7.30.

What.....?

5- I go to the cinema a lot.

How often.....?

6- I go to work by bus.

How.....?

Q2- Put the verbs into the past continues or past simple:

1- When we(go) out,.....(rain)

2- I wasn't hungry last night. I..... (not/ eat) anything.

3- (you/ watch) TV when I(phone) you?

4- Jane wasn't at home when I went to see her. She(work)

5- The postman.....(come) while I(have) breakfast.

6- I was late but my friends..... ..(wait) for me when I(arrive).



Q3: Complete with: in, on, at, since, for, during, by:

- 1- We will be there..... Sunday.
- 2- He has written many books..... his lifetime.
- 3-She has been in London..... Monday.
- 4-She has been in Italy Four days.
- 5- Tom left home..... the age of 15.
- 6-We finished the job..... less than a week.
- 7-What are you doing..... Wednesday evening?

Q4: Change the following sentences into passive form:

- 1- She has cleaned all the rooms.

.....

- 2- They have been painting their house for a week.

.....

- 3- I shall be writing an essay about wedding celebrations in china tonight.

.....

- 4-He breaks the window.

.....

- 5- He is writing a letter now.

.....



Q6: Put the verbs in present simple or present perfect:

- 1- I (lost)..... my keys.
- 2- She has (forget)..... his name.
- 3- I usually (read)stories at night.
- 4- Do you know about Kate. She (go)..... to Canada.
- 5- The earth (revolve) around the sun.
- 6- I have not (eat) Chinese food

Good Luck

مهم جداً:

يجب التأكد من تسليم ورقة الأسئلة هذه مع ورقة الإجابة ليتم التصحيح ومنح الدرجة.

Q1) Read the following passage carefully, and then answer the questions on page 2 / 3:

Working with Her Hands

By Jamal Edwards

Last week I was in a cafeteria. The woman at the next table had gloves on, and she never removed them. She even had lunch with them on. I needed to know the reason for this, so I asked her. She laughed and explained, "I'm a hand model!" I wanted to know more. This week, hand model Kara Moore sits down for an interview with *Need To Know* magazine and tells me all about it.

The Life of a Hand Model

Need To Know: Hi, Kara. Thanks for making time to talk to me.

Kara Moore: I'm happy to! This is fun.

NTK: First, explain something for our readers. What do hand models do?

KM: Usually, we work in magazine ads and TV commercials. My hands are in ads for dishwashing soap, nail polish, watches, jewelry... all kinds of products.

NTK: Do you ever work in movies?

KM: Sure. Some actresses have bad hands, unattractive hands. Sometimes they need a close-up shot of her hands doing something. They shoot, or take pictures of, my hands instead.

NTK: So tell me—to be a hand model, are beautiful hands enough?

KM: Beautiful hands are just the start! It takes a long time to learn how to do this well. You have to build a portfolio and keep¹ calling your agent. At photo shoots, you need to pay attention and keep still² for a long time. You also need to get along well with the photographer and all the people at the photo shoot. All day, every day, you have to be very careful and take good care of your hands.



Kara Moore, hand model

Hand Care Advice from a Professional

NTK: Kara, a lot of our readers want to know... How do you take care of your hands?

KM: As you know, Jamal, I wear gloves most of the time. One scratch or broken nail, and I can lose a job.

NTK: Do you avoid certain things?

KM: Housework is very bad for the hands! Also, I'm always careful. Usually, people don't think about their hands. I think about my hands all the time.

NTK: And what do you do to make your hands beautiful?

KM: I always use sunscreen³ and moisturizers⁴ on my hands and nails. I also get help from hand and nail experts. I even do hand exercises!

NTK: Kara, before we finish, do you have any advice on hand care for our readers?

KM: Take care of your hands. You only have two of them!



Kara at work



A) Now, choose the **BEST** answer to each of the following questions, (A), (B), or (C):

1. Who was the woman sitting at the next table to Jamal Edwards?
 - A) She was Kara Moore.
 - B) She was a model.
 - C) She had her gloves on all the time.
2. Who is Jamal Edwards?
 - A) He was sitting in a cafeteria last week.
 - B) He is a journalist working for a magazine.
 - C) He is a police detective.
3. Kara Moore says, "I'm **happy to**. *This is fun.*" – happy to do what?
 - A) to work with her hands.
 - B) to be a hand model.
 - C) to talk to J. Edwards.
4. Kara usually wears gloves because.....
 - A) she takes good care of her hands for her job.
 - B) her hands are always in dishwashing soap.
 - C) her hands are sensitive to sunlight.
5. In what occasions does Kara work in movies?
 - A) She works in movies whenever she wants.
 - B) When the hands of some actresses need to be shot.
 - C) She works in movies instead of actresses with bad hands.
6. "You have to build a portfolio and **keep** calling your agent." –The word **keep** means....
 - A) to not move
 - B) to stay
 - C) to continue
7. What is the meaning of "**get along well with the photographer**"?
 - A) to be on good terms and communicate well with the photographer
 - B) to go with the photographer to the photo shoot.
 - C) Both of the above answers are correct.
8. What can happen if Kara has a scratch or a broken nail?
 - A) She cannot wear gloves anymore.
 - B) She will wear gloves most of the time.
 - C) She may lose her job.



9. Sunscreen is a

- A) product to protect skin from the sun.
- B) medicine to cure hand and nail scratches.
- C) kind of special gloves for models.

10. Where does Kara use sunscreen and moisturizers?

- A) At work.
- B) On her hands and nails.
- C) In magazine ads and TV commercials.

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B) Read the article on page 1 and decide if these statements are:

TRUE (T), FALSE (F) or Doesn't Say (DS); Tick () as appropriate:

1. "Working with Her Hands" means "Kara Moore is working with her hands". T ____ F ____ DS ____
2. Jamal Edwards himself interviewed Kara for the Need To Know magazine. T ____ F ____ DS ____
3. Dishwashing soap, watches, and jewellery are TV ads. T ____ F ____ DS ____
4. TV and magazine cameras take shots of Kara's hands. T ____ F ____ DS ____
5. Photographers and cameramen use Sony cameras only. T ____ F ____ DS ____
6. Beautiful hands are enough to be a hand model. T ____ F ____ DS ____
7. It takes about 6 months to learn to become a hand model. T ____ F ____ DS ____
8. At photo shoots, hand models are told not to move. T ____ F ____ DS ____
9. Only very few readers want to know about hand caring. T ____ F ____ DS ____
10. Kara wears her gloves when she goes swimming in the sea. T ____ F ____ DS ____



Answer ONLY TWO (2) of the following questions:

Q.2) Read the article on page 1, then answer the following questions *in clear and neat handwriting*:

1) Whose hands are referred to in the title "**Working with Her Hands**"?

.....
.....

2) Where was the writer sitting at lunchtime last week?

.....
.....

3) "*Sometimes they need a close-up shot of her hands ...*" – Does "**her**" refer to Kara or the actress?

.....
.....

4) What does **NTK** stand for?

.....
.....

5) When are hand models called to work in movies?

.....
.....

6) Does the phrase "**At photo shoots**" mean "**At the time of filming or taking photos**"?

.....
.....

7) What should a hand model avoid doing?

.....
.....

8) How often does Kara think about her hands?

.....
.....

9) What three things does Kara do to make her hands beautiful?

.....
.....

10) Was Kara directing her speech to Jamal Edwards only when she said, "Take care of your hands"?

.....
.....



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Q.3) Fill in the gaps with word/s, or phrases from the box that are most suitable to complete the sentences:

- The first paragraph of the article on page 1 may help you.

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| (1) ate | (2) why | (3) curious | (4) wearing | (5) clarified |
| (6) came | (7) care | (8) took | (9) lady | (10) informed |

Last week I was in a cafeteria. The _____ at the next table was _____ gloves, and she never _____ them off. She even _____ her lunch with them on. I needed to know _____ she did that, so I asked her. She laughed and _____ that, "I'm a hand model". I was _____ to know more. This week, hand model Kara Moore _____ for an interview with Need To Know magazine. She _____ me all about hand _____.

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Q.4) Read Kara Moore's story again and match the numbered sentences on the left column to those on the right:
Write the correct LETTER (A-J) in the space against the NUMBER below the table.

1	The woman at the next table
2	She even had lunch
3	Jamal Edwards wanted to know
4	Jamal Edwards was working for
5	Hand models
6	To take care of their hands, hand models
7	In a photo shoot, models have to
8	A lot of the readers want to know
9.	A scratch in the hand or a broken nail
10	Hand and nail care professionals

A	why Kara had gloves on when she had lunch.
B	work in magazine ads and TV commercials.
C	wear gloves and avoid housework.
D	how to take of their hands.
E	may be the reason for losing a model's job.
F	was Kara Moore
G	Need To Know magazine.
H	with her gloves on.
I	help hand models to take care of their hands.
J	keep still for a long time.

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|-----|-------|
| 1. | _____ | 3. | _____ | 5. | _____ | 7. | _____ | 9. | _____ |
| 2. | _____ | 4. | _____ | 6. | _____ | 8. | _____ | 10. | _____ |

20

Good Luck !



Q1- Put the words in the correct order to make questions. (correct punctuation accounts)

Example: that – man – is – who. Who is that man?

- 1- what - first - his - name - is
- 2- new - student - a - is - he
- 3- he – does – english – speak
- 4- in – this – he – class – is
- 5- know - where - you - he - do - is

Q2- Write five sentences using the words I the box.

Subject	Verb	
my roommate	is	a cell phone
my friend	rides	a computer
he	has	a student
she	eats	fish
	listens	horses
	goes	the bus
		to music
		to movies

- 1-
- 2-
- 3-
- 4-
- 5-



Q3- Put the verbs between the brackets in their right positions in the sentences.

- 1- Ahmed the questions (writes)
- 2- His name 'peace' in Arabic. (means)
- 3- All the students to discuss the questions. (want)
- 4- I do not know where he. (is)
- 5- All the people awaiting for the conference home. (went)

Q4- Read the paragraph, and then answer the questions that follow.

Last week, my family and I went to the local zoo. It was very close to our home. We walked around the zoo after we arrived. We saw many animals. Some animals were beautiful. Some animals were funny. I really liked the snakes. Snakes live in hot countries. I thought they were fascinating. My brother didn't like them. He thought they were scary. Later on, we watched an animal show. During the show, the zookeeper gave me a snake! I held it for five minutes. It was really heavy, but it was beautiful. Later on, my brother held the snake, too. Now, he doesn't think any more that they are scary. They are his new favourite animals.

- 1- Underline the topic sentence.
- 2- Choose the best conclusion (My brother liked snakes ever since – The visit was very funny – Not all snakes are dangerous)
- 3- There is one irrelevant sentence in the text, cross it out.
- 4- Find two simple sentences.

1-

2-



Q5- Join these sentences using suitable connectors.

1- The car is good. It does not suit my budget.

2- He did not come. He was ill.

3- They played well. They did not win.

4- Do not go out. You finish the questions.

5- She is still young. She can cook well.

Q1- Change the following sentences into command sentences.

- 1- You wait for me
- 2- You do not eat this cake.
- 3- You should be quite.

Q2- Read the paragraph below and then answer the questions that follow

It seems that anxiety has become the most common problem during exams especially among arab students. an article titled 'the exam strategies' gives some advice to students. 'be prepared', this is the best possible way to feel less anxious about exams. That means Doing your revision, Getting used to writing by hand, Practising writing timed exam answers, and getting yourself informed about what to expect when you get to the exam room. The less you leave to the last minute, The more relaxed you'll feel, freeing yourself up to focus all your energy on getting the results your deserve. So thinking beforehand about the strategies you might use in the exam room to plan and write your answers will help you to feel calmer and more prepared.

- 1- This paragraph contains some capitalisation problems. Correct them.
- 2- Underline three different linking verbs.
- 3- Underline a command sentence.
- 4- What is the topic of this paragraph?
- 5- Underline the concluding paragraph.

Q3 - A paragraph has three main parts, what are they?

- 1-
- 2-
- 3-

Q4- Decide whether the following are sentences or not. Mention the reason. An example is provided.

- 0- The baby sleepy. (X) (there is no verb)
- 0- I am tired. (✓)
- 1- He died. ()
- 2- the man bought a new car ().
- 3- Do not be late. ()
- 4- Becoming a good writer. ()
- 5- Driving a car fast. ()

Q5- Mark the subject, verb and object in these sentences.

- 1- He likes his job but does not like his boss.
- 2- He will go to college next year.
- 3- He speaks and understands English very well.
- 4- On weekends, he and his friends play soccer.



Conversation 3 Exam questions

Note: This is an oral exam. Students are to be asked several questions until they are examined in all five skills in the evaluation table above. Time should not exceed fifteen minutes for each student.

1. Imagine that I am someone with whom you would like to start a conversation. What phrases would you use to open a conversation and make a small talk.
2. What can you say to introduce a friend of yours to someone you know?
3. What can you say if you want to do the following: asking where some services are located (laundry, post office, Library, city council hall, car services garage, gas station), describing buildings.
4. Imagine that you are at some supermarket looking for some item but you do not know where it is located. What can you say to the shop assistant?
5. What can you say to do the following: ask to speak to someone, ask for information, leave a message.
6. What can you do, if you face one of the following problems: crashed your car into someone's parked vehicle, caught cheating in an exam. In your talk you must mention the following: identify the problem, describe consequences, make suggestions, ask for advices.
7. What can you say to someone who did not prepare well for his exams?
8. What can you say to trick your teacher to give you some hints about exam questions?
9. How can you explain flu symptoms to your doctor?
10. What can you say, if you want to advice someone not to do the following: driving too fast, cheating in an exam.
11. Give me clear and full instructions on how to do the following: check my email, drive a car with a manual gear shift, cook an omelette.
- 12- "What's the last movie you saw on TV? What did you think?"
- 13- "Which TV show most closely mirrors your life?"
- 14- If you weren't working here, what would you probably be doing right now?
- 15- What was your first job? Did you like it?
- 16- If you could only eat one thing for the rest of your life, what would it be?
- 17- What's the weirdest thing you've ever eaten?
- 18- Does your family have any "secret" or famous recipes?
- 19- Could you tell me how to get to
- 20- Do you know where the bank is?
- 21- Can you give directions to the nearest pharmacy?
- 22- Describe one of the following: sunglasses, hat, rug, electric fan, belt, coffee table, broom, cigarette lighter, umbrella.....
- 23- I want to quit smoking. What should I do?
- 24- I won 100,000 dollars and I don't know how to spend it. What should I do?
- 25- I gained a lot of weight in last few years. I want to lose at least 10kg. What should I do?
- 26- My child wakes up very often in the middle of the night. He sleeps usually during the day. I haven't had any good sleep for weeks. What should I do?
- 27- I have a headache. What should I do?
- 28- I need a car but I don't have enough money. What should I do?
- 29- What would you like to do in the future?
- 30- What would you do if you were rich?
- 31- What would you do if you were poor?
- 32- What would you do if you were the principal of your school?
- 33- Have you ever done something silly that you wish you had not done?



Q1-Put in the superlative form of the adjectives:

- 1-Everyone's heard of united. They're the(famous) team in the world.
- 2-Theyhavegot a long history. They're the (old) club in England.
- 3-Their stadium is new. it's the (great) club in the world.
- 4-And what a team! It's the(exciting) team ever.
- 5-United have one everything. They're the (successful) team ever.

Q2: Write the correct adjective: astonished, astonishing, embarrassed, embarrassing, tired, tiring.

- 1- I was that Tim passed the exam.
 - Yes, he found it too!
- 2- It was really to ask for my money.
 - Why? You shouldn't be to ask for the money.

Q3: All of the following sentences contain mistakes. Correct these mistakes:

An example: Alaska is large than Texas.

Alaska is larger than Texas.

- 1- Alaska is largest state in the United States.
- 2- Texas is the larger from France in land area.
- 3- Old shoes are usually more comfortable that new shoes.
- 4- My running shoes are the more comfortable shoes I own.
- 5- The weather today is more bad than the weather yesterday.....
- 6- Henry is taller player in our basketball team.....



Q4: Choose the correct answer:

1-I was very hungry. I ate food

- a- many b- little c- much d- a few

2- students will pass the test. It is very easy.

- a- Few b- Some c- A few d- Many

3- Fortunately, people died in the terrible accident

- a- many b- some c- few d- a few

4-Hurry up! We have got time.

- a- many b- much c- little d- a few

Q5: Put these adjectives in the right order:

1- A plastic/ small / black/ bag.

2- An / white / cotton / old / shirt.

3- A / wooden / large / table.

4- An / young / intelligent / man.

5- American / an / old / film.

Good Luck



مهم جداً:
يجب التأكد من تسليم ورقة الأسئلة هذه مع ورقة الإجابة ليتم التصحيح ومنح الدرجة.

Q1) Read the following passage carefully, and then answer the questions on page 2 / 3:

FEELING YOUR WAY (OR NOT) IN TODAY'S BUSINESS WORLD

Before 1970, men were in charge of the American business world, and most business people used the "blue style" of communication. What is the blue style? Ronna Lichtenberg, in her article "Be Fluent in Both Pink and Blue," says the "blue style" is a typical male style of communication. Is there a female communication style as well? Of course! It's what Ms. Lichtenberg calls the "pink style." Lichtenberg says you should be able to use and understand both styles if you want to communicate successfully with your co-workers.



■ In the workplace, "Blues" usually communicate in short, direct messages. They also have strict rules about what you should and shouldn't say. One rule is: Don't talk about feelings. In fact, "Blues" rarely talk about their personal life at work. In a meeting, "Blues" prefer to talk about a task they need to do and the date it's due. They don't believe it's necessary for everyone to discuss and agree on how to do the task.

■ People with a "pink style" have a more informal approach to communication in the workplace. They often talk about their feelings, and they believe that conversations should begin with small talk about their personal lives. In a business meeting, "Pinks" will try to get everyone to agree on how a task should be done. They think this type of consensus, or agreement, is important, and they don't worry about how much time it takes.

■ In the business world, communication differences between the "Blues" and the "Pinks" can sometimes create misunderstandings. Ronna Lichtenberg offers this solution: Use your own communication style to restate what you hear. For example, if you hear a brief, "blue" message such as, "Everyone has to work late tonight," you can translate the message into "pink" and say: "So we have to finish the project before we can go home." If you hear a "pink" message such as, "I feel bad about this, but the project is going slowly," you can restate it in "blue" by saying, "So you need more time to complete the project."

■ From her research, Lichtenberg knows that "Blues" and "Pinks" are happier when they hear a message in their own style. So whether your communication style is "blue" or "pink," practice restating, and you will find that the message is clear, even when the communication style is not.



A) Now, choose the **BEST** answer to each of the following questions, (A), (B), or (C):

1. Before 1970, the American business world
 - A) communicated mainly in the blue style.
 - B) used the blue style to run the business.
 - C) changed communication to the blue style.
2. Ronna Lichtenberg assigned colours to different styles of communication:-
 - A) "Be fluent in Both Pink and Blue".
 - B) "blue style" is a typical male style of communication..
 - C) Blue is masculine and pink is feminine.
3. Line 5 – (*It's what Ms. Lichtenberg calls the "pink style."*) - What is it?
 - A) The styles of communication.
 - B) The female communication style.
 - C) Both of the styles.
4. What does the word "Blues" in line 10 refer to?
 - A) It refers to male co-workers.
 - B) It refers to colours.
 - C) It refers to what you should and shouldn't say.
5. How often do "Blues" communicate in short direct messages?
 - A) They communicate in the workplace.
 - B) Usually.
 - C) They have strict rules.
6. The best word that can replace the word "rarely" in line 17 is
 - A) often
 - B) sometimes
 - C) seldom
7. The approach of the "Pinks" is
 - A) compatible with the style of the "Blues"
 - B) in contradiction with the style of the "Blues".
 - C) nearly the same as the approach of the "Blues".
8. You need to to avoid communication misunderstandings.
 - A) paraphrase what you hear.
 - B) agree with what you hear.
 - C) repeat what you hear.



9. Line 45 – “Everyone has to work late tonight”, this is a message.

- A) text
- B) verbal
- C) SMS

10. To feel your way in today’s business world, you need to

- A) communicate in your own style.
- B) practice restating communication styles.
- C) send clear text messages to your co-workers.

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B) Read the article on page 1 and decide if these statements are:

TRUE (T), FALSE (F) or Doesn’t Say (DS); Tick (✓) as appropriate:

1. Before 1970, the American business world had a blue style of communication. T ____ F ____ DS ____
2. Ronna Lichtenberg categorised styles of communication in terms of gender. T ____ F ____ DS ____
3. Ronna Lichtenberg is a psychologist. T ____ F ____ DS ____
4. To communicate successfully, you need to understand the “pink style” more. T ____ F ____ DS ____
5. females usually communicate in short direct messages. T ____ F ____ DS ____
6. “Blues” can talk about their personal life when they meet in social occasions like parties. T ____ F ____ DS ____
7. In meetings, “Blues” talk about their duties. T ____ F ____ DS ____
8. Misunderstanding can result from differences in communication between the “Blues” and the “Pinks”. T ____ F ____ DS ____
9. Long “blue” messages must not be restated. T ____ F ____ DS ____
10. Restating will not be helpful if the communication style is unclear. T ____ F ____ DS ____



Answer ONLY TWO (2) of the following questions:

Q.2) Read the article on page 1, then answer the following questions *in clear and neat handwriting*:

- 1) Did most business people use the "blue style" after 1970?
.....
.....
- 2) Which colour is used to represent the female style of communication?
.....
.....
- 3) What advice does Ms. Lichtenberg give for better communicate with co-workers?
.....
.....
- 4) How do "Blues" usually communicate?
.....
.....
- 5) "Don't talk about feelings." – Is this one of the strict rules about what you should and shouldn't say?
.....
.....
- 6) Who has a less formal approach to communication in the work area?
.....
.....
- 7) According to the "pink style", how should conversations start?
.....
.....
- 8) What can happen if the communication between the "Blues" and "Pinks" differs?
.....
.....
- 9) What is the solution to miscommunication between the two styles?
.....
.....
- 10) Which style of communication do you think is more serious?
.....
.....



Q.3) Fill in the gaps with word/s from the box that are most suitable to complete the sentences:

- The second paragraph of the article on page 1 may help you.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| (1) Never | (2) job | (3) addition | (4) required | (5) brief |
| (6) like | (7) location | (8) finish | (9) firm | (10) hardly ever |

In the work _____, "Blues" usually communicate in _____, direct messages. In _____, they have _____ rules about what you should and shouldn't say. One rule is: _____ talk about feelings. In fact, "Blues" _____ talk about their personal life at work. In a meeting, "Blues" _____ to talk about a _____ they need to _____ and the date it's _____..

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Q.4) Read Kara Moore's story again and match the numbered sentences on the left column to those on the right:

Write the correct LETTER (A-J) in the space against the NUMBER below the table.

1	"Be Fluent in Both Pink and Blue"
2	The typical male style of communication
3	Ms. Lichtenberg calls the female style
4	If you want to communicate successfully
5	Business people communicate with
6	Strict rules of communication include
7	Getting an agreement on doing tasks
8	Misunderstandings arise from
9	You can translate a message
10	A message becomes clear when

A	you should deal with both styles.
B	what you should and shouldn't say.
C	bad communication between the two styles.
D	of communication the "pink style".
E	by restating it to another style.
F	Is the title of Ronna Lichtenberg's article.
G	their co-workers at work locations.
H	restating is practiced.
I	is the female approach of communication.
J	is blue.

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 3. _____ | 5. _____ | 7. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 4. _____ | 6. _____ | 8. _____ | 10. _____ |

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Good Luck !



Conversation 4 Exam questions

Note: This is an oral exam. Students are to be asked several questions until they are examined in all five skills in the evaluation table above. Time should not exceed fifteen minutes for each student.

- 1- How can you inquire about the following: a hotel services, an acceptance letter from a university, a job at the foreign ministry.
- 2- Imagine that you are standing at the reception desk in a hotel willing to book a room for two nights, what can you say to the receptionist?
- 3- How do you do the following: improve your vocabulary, improve your pronunciation, safely cross the street, cheer up a friend if he or she failed an important test.
- 4- What do you have to say about the following: first time you drove a car, first time you travelled to another country, the last time you went shopping.
- 6- what is an opinion?
- 5- What is your opinion on the following: yourself, politics.
- 6- Do you always consider other people's opinions before making decisions?
- 7- Whose opinion do you value most?
- 8- What do you usually ask people's opinions on?
- 9- Do you have an opinion on everything? Why?
- 10- What would you like to do in the future?
- 11- What would you do if you were rich?
- 12- What would you do if you were kidnapped?
- 13- What are three wishes you have for your life?
- 14- If a classmate asked you for the answer to a question during an exam while the teacher was not looking, what would you do?
- 15- If you could speak any other language (besides English) which language would you like to speak?
- 16- Do you feel bad after you have an argument?
- 17- Do you think it is best to argue or just walk away? Shy?
- 18- What annoys you about living where you live now?
- 19- Do you get annoyed when other people display bad manners? Give some examples.
- 20- If something is annoying you, what do you usually do?
- 21- What's your opinion of yourself?
- 22- In your opinion, what is an opinion?



- =====
- 23- Is there anyone whose opinions you strongly disagree with?
- 24- Whose opinion do you value most?
- 25- Has anyone ever given you an opinion that you didn't want?
- 29- What's your opinion on life?
- 30- What's your opinion of me?
- 31- What was the last movie you saw on TV? Tell me about it (without spoiling the ending).
- 32- What is one thing you've never done but would like to do?
- 33- If you had to give up your cell-phone, your computer, or your TV, which one item would you choose to give up and why?

الخطة الرسمية - شؤون الطلبة

[illegible]

Teacher's name:..

Signature:..